

News Analysis

Ecevit's Victory Likely to Tilt Turkey to Left

By David Tonge

ANKARA, June 6 (UPI)—The prospect of a marked shift leftward in Turkey was apparent today following the victory of the Republican People's party, headed by Bulent Ecevit, in yesterday's elections.

The RPP, which advocates social democratic policies in contrast to those of the present rightist coalition, raised its share of the vote from 33.3 per cent in 1973 to 42 per cent, according to nearly complete results.

The results indicated that the young, the women, town dwellers and many peasants had responded to Mr. Ecevit's promises of social justice and an end to political violence. But there remains the possibility of a period of minority governments.

Coalition Partners

The RPP does not expect to win a majority of the 450 seats in the Turkish National Assembly, although it argues that, with the 230 seats it believes it has won alone, it can carry through its reformist program. Its gains in the elections for one-third of the 190 seats in the Turkish Senate insure it the majority in this less-important body.

As head of the largest party,

Mr. Ecevit will be asked to form a government in a few days, once the final results are announced. His choice of coalition partners remains uncertain.

On his party's left, the Turkish Workers party failed to win a seat. Mr. Ecevit is reluctant to enter into coalition with the National Salvation party, an Islamic Socialist grouping, which suffered a setback in the vote. Its vote fell from 11.3 per cent to around 8 per cent. It is expected to have less than half the 48 deputies it won in 1973.

The NSP has taken part in both the coalitions formed since then. It was an exceptionally awkward partner for Mr. Ecevit in 1974 and, during the last 28 months, for the Nationalist Front coalition headed by the present Premier, Suleyman Demirel.

The vote results have confirmed Mr. Demirel's position as the leading figure of Turkish conservatism. The returns show that two of the smaller rightist parties have been virtually eliminated. The Democratic party and the Republican Reliance party appear to have won a total of 2 seats. They had 58 seats after the 1973 elections. Much of their support has gone to Mr. Demirel, who raised his share of the vote from 29.8 per cent to around 38 per cent. He is expected to have about 180 deputies.

On Mr. Demirel's right, the neo-fascist Nationalist Action party doubled its vote to around 6 per cent. Its dozen deputies are less important than the groups of vigilante squads and commandos supporting it. These groups have been behind most of the political violence, according to Amnesty International.

More than 100 persons have died in the violence this year, and Mr. Ecevit said today that insuring social peace will be one of his first priorities.

At a press conference he

stressed that there had been no such violence during his period as premier. He said that he would present bills to assure the same freedoms of expression and political organization as in Western Europe. This would mean repealing the ban on the Turkish Communist party.

Businessmen Skeptical

Istanbul businessmen are skeptical about his economic program, his promises to turn over the country's state economic enterprises to those who work in them and his pledge to ban lockouts. The Association of Free Enterprise is to present Mr. Ecevit with a program of economic recommendations. The most pressing problem in this field is the need for foreign loans to deal with the current foreign exchange problems. Mr. Ecevit said today that he hoped that international organizations and the "friends of Turkey" would be understanding.

He is committed to NATO and, on relations with the United States, said "We shall certainly exert every effort to restore mutual confidence." With reference to the problems caused by the U.S. arms embargo, he added that friendship cannot be a one-sided affair. He said that he would be glad to meet Premier Constantinos Karamanlis of Greece, as he had proposed in 1974.

Western diplomats see him as less pro-U.S. than Mr. Demirel but hope that he will have sufficient seats to be an effective premier and be able to tackle issues, such as Cyprus, where Turkey is at odds with the West. As for the Turks, it has been a popular victory for "Ecevit the populist," as his supporters shout, and for his promises of "a bright liberal future."

But the legacy of social and economic problems and the problem of possible minority governments cast a shadow over today's celebration.



VICTORY PARADE—Supporters of Bulent Ecevit's Republican People's party parading through the streets of Ankara after learning of the party's victory in the elections.

For Lance Missile

Anti-Personnel Warhead Awaits U.S. Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

is one of a half-dozen nuclear devices on which production is scheduled to start next year. ERDA finances and supervises research and production of nuclear warheads. The Defense Department pays for the delivery systems.

Funds for nuclear warheads are in the public works-ERDA money bill that is to be taken up by the House Rules Committee. Because the ERDA authorization has yet to pass Congress, a special rule is needed to permit voting first on its appropriation, due to come up on the House floor next Monday.

Of \$6 billion approved by the House Appropriations Committee for ERDA in fiscal 1978, \$1.1 billion is for nuclear weapons activities. The administration had sought, and the committee approved, increases of about 20 per cent in both production and research of new warheads next year. One reason for the increase was a 10-per-cent drop in the U.S. nuclear stockpile, due primarily to retirement of outdated nuclear anti-aircraft systems.

In addition to the Lance warhead, other new production starts include:

- An 8-inch, artillery-fired nuclear warhead to replace those now in Europe. This shell had been blocked for almost eight years by Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., who had argued that it was not needed. Mr. Symington retired last year. The Pentagon and ERDA say the 8-inch warhead would be safer from theft by terrorists. Mr. Starbird testified it will have "a command disable system" to melt its inner workings if necessary.

- A "full-fusing option bomb" designed primarily to be carried by the B-1 bomber. As described by Mr. Starbird, the nuclear bomb is to be delivered "at something under 200 feet... and at speeds up to Mach 1 (about 650 miles an hour)" in order to penetrate Soviet radar and air defenses. "Thus the bomb cannot go off until the low-flying delivery plane is away from the blast-effect area. 'That bomb,'

Mr. Starbird testified, "with all its intricacies, has to be made so it can be delivered—it can run into a concrete building, and it has to sit there long enough to let that crew get away."

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Korean Ex-Official Attack Carter, Park on U.S. Pullout

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT)—A former senior political and military leader in South Korea, has entered the fray over the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from that nation with charges against both President Park Chung Hee and President Carter.

Kim Hyung Wook, former director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, charged in an interview that Mr. Park had made "arrogant and irresponsible" statements saying that U.S. troops could be withdrawn without jeopardizing the security of the nation.

Kim, who lives outside New York City in exile, also disagreed with Mr. Carter's decision to pull out the troops during the next five years.

"The presence of U.S. ground troops in Korea is the only effective deterrent force against North Korean aggression," he said. "Their withdrawal from Korea at this time is wrong."

The debate over Mr. Carter's policy broke out two weeks ago when Maj. Gen. John Singlaub, then chief of staff of U.S. forces in South Korea, took issue with Mr. Carter's decision.

The two-star general was summoned from Seoul to the White House, reprimanded, and transferred. But he repeated his views before a congressional committee and "triggered" an open debate there, in the press, and among others concerned with U.S. policy and military posture in Asia.

Mr. Kim is the most prominent Korean leader to split openly with President Park, with whom he came to power during a coup in 1961. Mr. Kim has revealed startling details of the South Korean government's covert effort to influence U.S. policy toward that nation.

He said that the reluctance over troop withdrawal "expressed by Mr. Park was designed and intended only to enhance South Korea's bargaining position with the United States."

He said that Seoul was trying to get a large sum of money in military aid as the price of U.S. troop withdrawal. Press dispatches from Seoul have reported that the Seoul government may be asking as much as \$5 billion. When 20,000 U.S. troops were pulled out in 1971, Washington pledged \$1.5 billion in military aid.

Mr. Kim said that Mr. Park wanted U.S. troops to leave South Korea to perpetuate his regime. He said that South Korea relied on the presence of U.S. soldiers there but that Mr. Park wanted that reliance transferred to himself.

Mr. Kim, who has written a book on North Korea, said that South Korean forces were not capable of defending their nation. "South Koreans fought well in Vietnam," he said, "but they will be weak when faced with North Koreans."

The difference, he said, was in ideology. "When you are fighting your own people, he said, 'the ideological element is the most important. That's all the North Koreans have learned throughout their lives. South Korea is armed with anti-Communist doctrine but has no alternative of its own.'"

Confronted with this, Mr. Kim said, South Korea must seek a dialogue with North Korea to avert war. But he said that North Korea would not negotiate

with Mr. Park's gov. charging that Mr. Park the North Koreans during in July, 1972.

Therefore, Mr. Kim said, Park must resign and a government in Seoul must be elected. It would then be negotiate a peace treaty nonaggression pact with North Koreans.

Secret Information

WASHINGTON, June 6.—For the last two years Kim has been secretly giving information about the KC to influence U.S. with cash and gifts. Mr. Kim also told U.S. gators that President P systematically diverted bank accounts roughly 5 of all foreign investment country.

U.S. Reveals Timetable For Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

United States would try to ease South Korea's strength. It was expected that equipment, such as tanks, artillery, as well as communications equipment, would be over to the South Korean 2d Division.

U.S. officials said that Korea would like an from the present level million in military credits \$1 billion a year.

But it was understood that, former ambassador South Korea, as a result of the scandals United States involving a by Korean agents to win on Capitol Hill and because arrests of opponents of the of President Park Chung Hee would be difficult to p Congress to increase the i till there was a major as the human rights filed. Crucial to Mr. Carter's tions has been an assumpt North Korea would not try to repeat the invasion of 1950 touched off the three-year war.

This assumption has been largely on Chinese stat that they seek a quiet s on the Korean peninsula, giving the Russians an es strengthen their influence Soviet relations with Nor rea have not been very c recent years, and it is b that the Korea would also be interest in a situation that increase tensions near the dera.

Nevertheless, Mr. Carter has caused anxiety in U.S. tary circles, notably the tion of a new war by Ma John Singlaub, who has chief of staff of U.S. fo South Korea until resign month by the President.

Malaysia Gold Smugg

JOHORE, BAHRU, Me June 6 (Reuters)—Custom cials have detained the leader of a gold smuggling dicte and seized 46 kilos bars worth 450,000 ringgit 000, it was disclosed today

NINA RICCI
SALE DAYS
Wednesday June 8
Collection Models
Boutique - Accessories
Furs and Hats
From 9:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
and from 2:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Thursday June 9
FABRICS: From 9:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
and from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
20, rue des Capucines



The most civilized hotel in New York. Maybe the world.

Regency Hotel

's Political Plight

Gunmen's Grievances in Recognition From Dutch

By Paul Hofmann

N, the Netherlands, June 6 (AP).—After two weeks of the battle of nerves and the Dutch authorities' South Moluccan hostages on a train and at a near here has begun to the political dimensions of the gunmen.

Netherlands government still call the kidnappers "terrorists" but implicitly acknowledge that they have a motivation to protest indifference in the and in the world at ward the fate of the exiled Moluccans. The authorities indirectly recognized unresolved problem exists the commitment of a newly chosen mediator cause of the displaced.

South Moluccan Islands left an independent republic before they were into Indonesia, heir to Dutch empire in Asia.

Leaders of the two kidnappers have reportedly told the Dutch government to sever diplomatic ties with Indonesia and to be South Moluccan issue.

officially to the attention of the United Nations.

Members of the 40-600-member South Moluccan community in the Netherlands, who profess to be moderates and condemn terrorism say in private conversations that the kidnappers' political demands are far from unrealistic.

South Moluccans here contend that they would receive strong international support if the status of their islands were taken up in the world organization. They recall that many Third World nations sided with the independence movement of Timor when that former Portuguese colony was annexed by Indonesia.

"Infamous though the methods of the South Moluccan terrorists may be, they have managed to force our government and the world to take notice again of a problem that everybody wanted to forget," said a Dutch bank executive who did not want his name used. His views may be an indication of a shift in Dutch public opinion, which two weeks ago seemed overwhelmingly hostile to the South Moluccans.

The Dutch press has devoted much space during the last few days to the grievances of the South Moluccan community and has published favorable profiles of the two mediators. They are Mrs. Josine Soumoudi, whose husband was executed by the Indonesians 11 years ago, and Dr. Hassan Tan, who is also deeply involved in the cause of South Moluccan nationalism.

Alone From Captives
The two intermediaries, chosen by agreement between the kidnappers and the authorities, were reported to have been kidnapped by the group they met with Saturday on the train. The gunmen apparently keep their contacts with their hostages to a gruff minimum, thereby avoiding the psychological trap of becoming emotionally involved with them, and are using them as pawns in a complex game.

The South Moluccan extremists achieved a shock effect on May 23 by taking over the elementary school in Bovensmilde. The 106 children in the school were released five days later, diminishing public concern and pressure for a quick conclusion of the affair. The liberation of two women yesterday seemed to decrease the tension further.

The government in The Hague is now faced with the need to save the lives of all the hostages without capitulating to all the demands of the kidnappers and thereby becoming embroiled in an unwanted international controversy.

Dayan an Issue
DMC has balked at Mr. choice of Moshe Dayan foreign minister, a port for Yadin is thought to be himself to give his policy role in the govt. Mr. Begin has offered Yadin the post of deputy minister, virtually a meaningless position.

Portfolio because there ministry behind it. Begin can form a government without the DMC. It is similar in strength to seats held by the outgovernment of Prime Menachem Begin.

The Likud's 45 seats, a n would be comprised of national Religious party, 2 seats, and the ultra-Orthodox party with 4. Anist party could be gained Dayan, who quit the de-labor party, brings his Likud.

Princess Pallavicini, who goes about in a wheelchair, threw open the throne room of her

palace, which still has the red-canopied throne of Pope Clement IX, a member of her family.

She watched Archbishop Lefebvre approvingly as he delivered a 90-minute lecture sitting before the throne. She had invited him to speak.

In the front rows of the room, decorated with Catholic and Titian school paintings, sat Prince Filippo Orsini, Prince Borghese and Princess Virginia Ruspoli, all of whose families produced popes.

Pope Paul suspended Archbishop Lefebvre last year but he continues to say the banned Tridentine Latin mass and to ordain priests at his seminar in Ecône, Switzerland.

Several lesser Roman nobles were helped to their seats. One old woman was shaking constantly, but managed to applaud heartily.

On Saturday the vicar of Rome, Ugo Cardinal Poletti, said Archbishop Lefebvre's visit was "provocative" and caused disturbance at the Apostolic See itself.

Archbishop Lefebvre said today: "As I told the Pope when I last saw him on Sept. 11, I used to be honored for the same thing that has now got me suspended, soon to be excommunicated and declared an enemy of the church. It is inconceivable."

The crowd roared and clapped. They applauded again as he described many high prelates as "almost Communists."

Sicilian Coffee Haul
CATANIA, Sicily, June 6 (AP).—Seven armed bandits stole 440 million lire (\$484,000) worth of coffee from a warehouse here.



TELLING HOW IT WAS—Nelleke Ellenbroek (left) and Annie Brouwer during a press conference yesterday following their release from the train held by Moluccan terrorists.

On 15th Day of Moluccan Siege

Dutch Hostages Said to Be Well but Bored

ASSEN, the Netherlands, June 6 (AP).—Two pregnant Dutch women freed from a hijacked train in the Netherlands said today that the remaining 33 hostages are being treated correctly by their South Moluccan captors and are in good condition despite "great psychological pressure" and extreme boredom.

The two women, who spent 322 hours in captivity before their unconditional release last night, added that some male hostages were coping with boredom by taking up embroidery. Thirty-five men and 18 women are still being held aboard the train near Glimmen, eight miles north of here. Four other hostages are being held by a second group of South Moluccan extremists in the village school of Bovensmilde, 12 miles to the south.

Passing the Time
The 15th day of the two sieges was without major incident as the Dutch government maneuvered with leaders of the South Moluccan community but showed no rush to reopen the mediation tried two days ago.

Mrs. Annie Brouwer, 31, read

W. German F-4 Crashes

BOON, June 6 (UPI).—A West German Air Force Phantom F-4 crashed today in a field near the north German town of Cloppenburg, but its two occupants parachuted to safety, the Defense Ministry said.

Princely Gallery

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CATANIA, Sicily, June 6 (AP).—Seven armed bandits stole 440 million lire (\$484,000) worth of coffee from a warehouse here.

Jurors Under Threat of Execution in Italy
MILAN, June 6 (AP).—The Red Brigades, a leftist urban guerrilla organization, threatened today to "execute" jurors who try their jailed leader, Renato Curcio, police said.

Mr. Curcio, founder of Italy's most aggressive extremist group, is to go on trial June 15 on several charges.

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In Supreme Court Decision

Mandated Execution of Police Killers Banned

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI).—A divided Supreme Court today struck down state laws that mandate the death penalty for the murder of a police officer.

In a 5-4 decision, the court held that such laws denied juries any "meaningful opportunity for consideration of mitigating factors."

In a short, unsigned opinion, the court said that, while "there is a special interest in affording protection to these public servants who regularly must risk their lives in order to guard the safety of other persons and property," nevertheless, "it is incorrect to suppose that no mitigating circumstances can exist when the victim is a police officer."

The court noted, however, that it was not ruling today on the question of a mandatory death penalty for prisoners serving life sentences who murder prison guards. In a ruling last year upholding the constitutionality of the death penalty under certain conditions, the court found that this kind of crime was "a unique problem that may justify a mandatory law."

Justices William Brennan, Thurgood Marshall, Lewis Powell, Potter Stewart and John Stevens concurred in the majority decision. Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Harry Blackmun, Byron White and William Rehnquist dissented.

Justice Rehnquist said, "Police officers are both symbols and outsiders of our ordered society and they literally risk their lives in an effort to preserve it. The state therefore has an interest in making unmistakably clear that those convicted of deliberately killing police officers be forewarned that

punishment, in the form of death, will be inexorable."

In a decision last year, the Supreme Court held that the death penalty did not violate the Eighth Amendment ban on cruel and unusual punishment. It also held that due process rights would not be violated if the death penalty were imposed in a separate sentencing procedure, during which all mitigating circumstances were considered, and if an appeals procedure were provided to insure fairness.

Later this term, the court is expected to decide whether the death penalty is a constitutional punishment for rape.

In other actions, the Supreme Court: • Refused to consider a lower-court decision that said states may deny welfare payments to unwed mothers who refuse to cooperate in seeking child support from the fathers.

• Refused to decide whether federal laws permitting either house of Congress to veto rules and regulations set by the executive branch, are constitutional.

5-Year U.S. Exploration Plan Includes 2 Landings on Mars
WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI).—The U.S. space agency is developing a five-year planetary exploration proposal that includes a proposed survey of Mars with 1984 launchings of two craft carrying a roving vehicle, three spear-like ground penetrators and a mapping satellite.

Space officials hope to follow that expedition in 1990 with the launch of automated ships to land on Mars, collect samples of rocks and soil, and return to earth.

The five-year plan, as outlined during interviews and two days of meetings of the American Geophysical Union last week, also would include:

• A spacecraft for launching in 1986, at the earliest, to orbit Mercury, and possibly land a simple exploratory robot on that planet, which is the closest to the sun.

• A satellite leaving in 1983 to orbit Venus and map its cloud-shrouded surface by radar.

• A spacecraft to be launched early in 1983 to orbit Jupiter and send an instrumented probe deep into its dense, hot atmosphere.

• A spacecraft to be launched in 1985 to orbit Saturn and send down two probes, one to study the planet's atmosphere, the other to examine the atmosphere of the Saturn moon, Titan.

• A spacecraft to be sent in 1982 to rendezvous with and examine Halley's Comet.

• A probe launched in 1985 to survey the 240-mile-thick asteroid Vesta and three smaller asteroids.

"These are possible candidates for the future—high priority mission opportunities," said Thomas Young, head of planetary and lunar programs for the U.S. space agency. He emphasized that the only one of those missions currently approved by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the White House is the Jupiter orbiter-probe mission. That \$285-million probe, however, has run into trouble in Congress.

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Other cases may be turned over later as the tax probes proceed, the spokesman added. The IRS is prevented by law from identifying the corporations, but most have gross assets exceeding \$250 million.

U.S. Notes Probe Of Slush Funds
WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP).—The U.S. Internal Revenue Service says that a special tax probe of major U.S. corporations has uncovered 481 cases of possible illegal corporate slush funds—money usually used for bribes of foreign officials.

Seventy-one cases have been turned over to the IRS Intelligence Division for investigation of possible criminal fraud, a spokesman said.

Other cases may be turned over later as the tax probes proceed, the spokesman added. The IRS is prevented by law from identifying the corporations, but most have gross assets exceeding \$250 million.

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House Probe of Kennedy, King Deaths Finds Little New

By Wendall Rawls Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI).—The House Select Committee on Assassinations, which has been in operation for eight months, has come up with virtually no new information or evidence relating to the deaths of President John Kennedy or the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. It has also discovered that much of the so-called new information on which Congress based its decision to reopen the investigations is in error, according to a well-placed committee source.

"We certainly have come up with nothing earthshaking," the source said, "and much that witnesses tell us is in conflict with what they supposedly told people who have written books about the assassinations and who have provided the basic leads for the committee to pursue."

An examination by The New York Times has determined that it was Mark Lane, the author and lecturer, who provided, on the basis of his published works, most of the "new leads."

Moreover, according to several officials familiar with the origin and scope of the committee's investigation—and Mr. Lane himself—the writer was the primary force behind the formation of the committee and the architect of the direction that the investigation should take.

Former Legislator Mr. Lane, a former New York State legislator better known for his book "Rush to Judgment," criticizing the official investigations of the Kennedy assassination, was unsuccessful for two years in his attempts to get Congress to reopen an investigation into Kennedy's death in Dallas. But early last year he began looking into Mr. King's death and persuaded the civil rights leader's widow, Coretta King, to solicit support from the congressional black caucus for a re-investigation of both assassinations. Shortly after such an investi-

gating committee was formed, Mr. Lane and comedian Dick Gregory began work on a book about Dr. King and the assassination in Memphis. Mr. Lane refused to say how much they received from the publisher as an advance against royalties, but it was reported to have been \$100,000.

The book, "Code Name Zorro," was recently published at about the time that the committee, according to minutes of one of its executive sessions, was seeking favorable public and congressional reaction to its request for funds.

Lane's Guidance From the committee's inception, staff members acknowledge,

Blast Severs Key Rail Line In Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 6 (UPI).—A powerful explosive device planted by black nationalist guerrillas tore up a section of railroad track in central Rhodesia early today, causing no casualties but disrupting train service between Salisbury and Bulawayo—the country's biggest cities.

A military communiqué said: "There was no damage to rolling stock nor were there any casualties to passengers or railway personnel. Repairs to the damaged tracks are being effected."

The communiqué did not say how the device was detonated on the rail line linking southwestern Bulawayo and Salisbury, 220 miles to the northeast. Military sources said the stretch of track destroyed runs outside the town of Shumwood, 105 miles from this capital. The mail train from Bulawayo arrived here eight hours late as a result of the incident, the first of its type in central Rhodesia. Railroad track has been destroyed in southwestern and southeastern Rhodesia in the past.

Guerrillas on Friday knocked down pylons supporting power lines between Kariba and Salisbury. The military command said that, after a brief interruption in Salisbury, power was restored Saturday.

Smith Called Reckless LONDON, June 6 (UPI).—Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal today charged Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith with "obduracy, recklessness and wrecking."

He said that conflict in southern Africa is likely to be the most urgent single item discussed by Commonwealth leaders at an eight-day summit conference that will open here Wednesday. But he said that concern is likely to be voiced also over Ugandan President Idi Amin's spurning of human rights in his country. Speaking at a news conference launching the 35-nation gathering, Mr. Ramphal said: "Southern Africa is without doubt the meeting's most urgent single political issue."

House GOP Aide Sees Ford, Reagan Losing Hold on Party

By Warren Brown

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI).—The chairman of the House Republican Conference said on television yesterday what some Republicans have been saying privately for months: There is little chance that the GOP will nominate former President Gerald Ford or former Gov. Ronald Reagan for the presidential race in 1980.

"Logically, in view of their age and in view of what happened in 1976, I don't think the party is going to look to either of these men as a candidate," said Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, the conference chairman and No. 3 Republican in the House.

"We will develop a new leader between now and 1980—I'm convinced of that," he added.

Rep. Anderson was asked if he was depressed because Mr. Ford, 66, and Mr. Reagan, 66, who fought each other for last year's nomination, are "talking about leading the party again for the presidency."

He replied: "I don't believe that either former President Ford or Gov. Reagan will end up as the nominee of the Republican party in 1980."

"Obviously, for tactical reasons, each one of them may feel that it is desirable to protect himself as a potential candidate because unless they do that, of course, they would be, if not utterly without influence, at least with diminished influence within the party."

Asked where the Republican party will find "younger blood" to succeed its older leaders, Rep. Anderson said: "Well, of course, we have a great many men in the party—there is 'the governor of my own state of Illinois (James Thompson), the governor of Michigan (William Milliken). . . . I could go on. There are fine men in the statehouses, in the Senate and in the House as well."

At one point, Rep. Anderson referred to Mr. Reagan as the "self-styled leader of the conservative wing" of the Republican party and at another he disputed speculation that only a conservative has a good chance of taking over the reins of the party in 1980.

"I disagree with that," he said. "I think that we will nominate a moderate Republican in 1980."

A "Reassessment" At the moment, Republicans are in a "period of reassessment where there is no clear, single leader of the party," Rep. Anderson said.

Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., Mr. Ford's running mate last year, declined to speculate on whether Mr. Ford or Mr. Reagan would seek the party's 1980 presidential nomination.

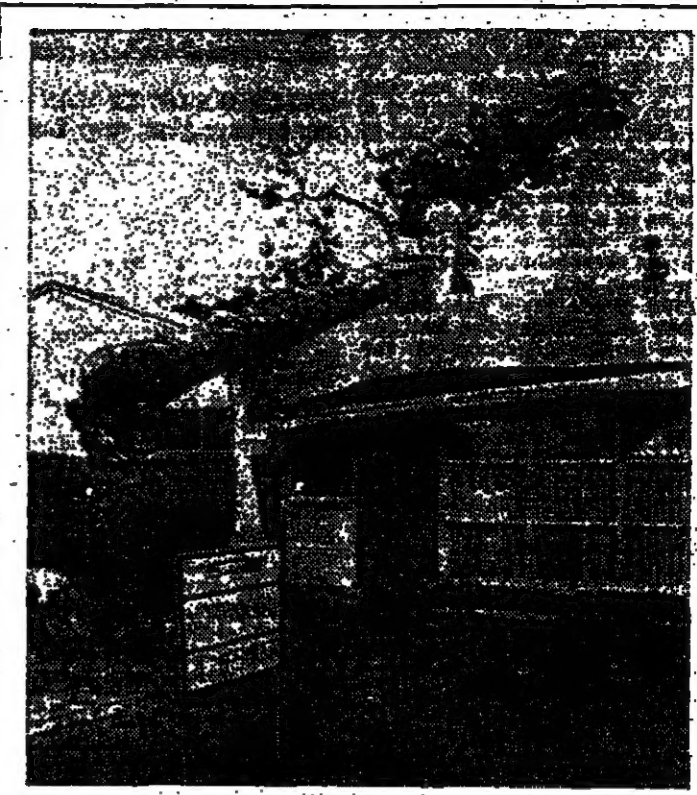
"That would be a matter for President Ford to decide," Sen. Dole said. He said Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan are "both in good health, both very vigorous and both are going to have an influence on the party."

Mr. Warren's assessment appeared in "The Memoirs of Chief Justice Earl Warren," which was just published. The first worked on the book until his death in July, 1974.

"Many people in this country believe in the conspiracy theory because they are of the opinion that a crime of this magnitude could not be committed by one or two men," Justice Warren wrote.

"They look for an Alvin Karpis or Perry Mason mystery in every crime. But the overlook the history of American presidential assassinations."

Justice Warren maintained that only the assassination of Lincoln could be shown to be a conspiracy and all other assassinations were the act of assassins acting alone.



A DROP IN SALES—Real estate agent was about to make a sale of house in Livonia, Mich., when a small problem developed. Prospect was about to sign on the dotted line when a thunderstorm toppled a tree onto the roof. Buyer ran for his car saying he had reconsidered and the saddened agent cursed his luck.

Kuwaiti Soldiers Overpower Crippled Lebanese Hijacker

KUWAIT, June 6 (UPI).—Kuwaiti Army commandos today overpowered an armed hijacker in a wheelchair who held 110 persons hostage on a jet aircraft in a demand for \$1.5 million in ransom, officials said.

The hijacker, identified as Nasser Mohammed Khalid, 27, of Lebanon, boarded a Middle East Airlines Boeing 707 jetliner in Beirut and before it reached its destination in Baghdad, drew a gun and forced the captain to fly to Kuwait.

Walter Scott, 62, U.S. Radio Aide, Dies in Germany

MUNICH, June 6 (AP).—Walter Scott, 62, executive vice-president of Radio Free Europe—Radio Liberty, died of a heart attack at Lake Chiemsee, near Munich, on Saturday.

A spokesman for the U.S. government—supported stations, which broadcast from Munich to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, said that Mr. Scott was buried in Washington.

Mr. Scott, a former diplomat, served in the U.S. Army as a lieutenant colonel during World War II.

Margit Kovacs BUDAPEST, June 6 (AP).—Margit Kovacs, 75, ceramic sculptor and one of Hungary's leading artists, died Saturday.

A museum at Szeged, an art center north of Budapest, is devoted to her ceramic sculpture. She studied in Budapest, Vienna, Munich, Copenhagen and Paris and has exhibited her work since 1928.

In one of the examples recently designed to show the Warren Commission was in its conclusion that Harvey Oswald had never been interviewed by the "united staff" witness who has been previously interviewed, who stated that in November 1963, before the assassination of Kennedy, the witness was introduced to Oswald by Jack Ruby.

According to Harold Weis, a former Senate investigator who has investigated the Kennedy assassination for the last 13 years, he has written six books about it and has collected thousands of government documents that the Freedom of Information Act has made available.

Public Unconvinced Public opinion polls have shown that the vast majority of Americans do not believe that Oswald was the assassin. On June 6, a poll by the Los Angeles Times reported that 78 percent of the "most important" respondents believed that Oswald was the assassin.

The report does not say if Ray has been interviewed by at least four newspapers, a U.S. French television show, or if he testified for two days in cross-examination at a hearing to gather new evidence in October, 1974, and testified in civil lawsuit he brought against the author of a book about the assassination.

Key Mailed According to Mr. Weisberg, who was hired by Ray's lawyer as an investigator for several years, Mr. Ray closed the safety deposit box by returning the key in a letter that he mailed from Baton Rouge while on a trip from Los Angeles to New Orleans.

The committee said that it was examining information provided by Mr. Lane that would implicate the Memphis Police Department and the FBI as assisting Dr. King's assassin "just before and immediately after the murder."

The evidence that the committee cites is that a black police officer who was relieved of his assignment as a surveillance post on the day of the assassination.

Not only was Lane instrumental in getting a committee named to investigate the assassination, he was also getting Mr. Sprague named chief counsel. He was the first person to get in touch with Mr. Sprague, and he lobbied gently on his behalf with both committee members and staff.

Within a few months, however, a bitter feud between Mr. Sprague and the chairman, Rep. Gonzalez, led to the resignation of Mr. Sprague from the committee.

Sprague's Successor Quits LANCASTER, Pa., June 6 (AP).—Alvin Lewis Jr. said yesterday that he had resigned as chief counsel of the House committee investigating the Kennedy and King assassinations.

Mr. Lewis became temporary counsel after Mr. Sprague resigned. He gave no reason for resigning.

Warren's Book Restates Belief in Oswald as Loner

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP).—In his last published work, late U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren reiterated his belief that the assassination of President John Kennedy by Lee Harvey Oswald was not part of a conspiracy.

Mr. Warren's assessment appeared in "The Memoirs of Chief Justice Earl Warren," which was just published. The first worked on the book until his death in July, 1974.

"Many people in this country believe in the conspiracy theory because they are of the opinion that a crime of this magnitude could not be committed by one or two men," Justice Warren wrote.

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Mozambique and Cuba Sign Cooperation Pact

LONDON, June 6 (Reuters).—Mozambique and Cuba signed a cooperation agreement yesterday providing for Cuban technicians to work in Mozambique and Mozambicans to train in Cuba, according to Maputo radio reports monitored here.

The agreement covers health, public works, transport, agriculture and fisheries, the radio said. It gave no further details.

ملكي من الملوك

Modern Age Is Slow to Arrive Remoteness of Upper Egypt

By Timothy M. Phelps

1. Egypt (NYT).—Black and white photographs of the Nile valley, showing the remoteness of Upper Egypt. The Nile is only 120 miles south but half a century away.

of about 110,000, it is one of the poorest of the provinces. The Nile valley is only 120 miles south but half a century away.

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Plane Spotters Sed by Greece

AS, June 6 (Reuters).—Greek plane spotters today home after serving 2 1/2 in a Greek prison for the country's security.

people but nearly devoid of cars, other than the hulking 1940s-model Dodges and Fords that provide most intercity transport. The city borders the deep blue waters of the Nile and looks over to the stark desert hills on the other side.

Newly Rich

The pashas, the rich owners of large agricultural lands, are mostly gone, victims of the late Gamal Abdel Nasser's revolution of 1953 and the resulting reforms. But they have been succeeded by a new kind of rich man, the owner of apartments and buildings in a city crowded by population increases and urban migration.

Movies, traveling shows and cafes are the main sources of entertainment, for men only. What is said over a game of backgammon or a cup of Turkish coffee is sure to reach the ears of the police if it is outspoken. Recently, an Englishman was overheard saying that he did not know if there was a God. Within hours he was called before the police and grilled about what they imagined were his ties to atheistic Moscow and Communism, now the most feared enemy.

Churches topped with crosses stand near Moslem mosques capped with crescents, since the population of Minya and other parts of Upper Egypt is one-quarter Christian. The Moslem invasion of the seventh century was not so complete in the far reaches of Upper Egypt.

Insulated from Cairo, the people have little political power and therefore have been slow to reap the benefits of the Nasser era. Egyptian sociologists say. The pashas' stucco palaces, now mostly public buildings or apartments, stand in contrast to the crude mud huts and other hovels where most of the people live.

Some Advances

But the construction of the Aswan Dam in the 1960s brought new skills to the workers of Upper Egypt, plus water for irrigation and extra electricity for industry. This is beginning to be felt in Minya.

A large new hospital and medical school are under construction amid the hovels. Outside the city, a modern Western-style campus for Minya University is being built on 350 acres.

Dr. Abdel Monem Kamel, president of the 11,000-student university, said recently that he thought the institution could raise the low standard of living in and around Minya. He is seeking U.S. financial support for a university extension center to put professors to work on the problems of the community.



Ousted Seychelles President James Mancham at a press conference in London yesterday.

New Seychelles Ruler Vows To Keep Islands Nonaligned

VICTORIA, Seychelles, June 6 (UPI).—Leftist Prime Minister Albert René, who seized power in a coup d'état yesterday while President James Mancham was in London, denied today that his take-over was backed by Communists and vowed that his government would remain non-aligned.

Most of the Seychelles population of 50,000 living on the republic's 88 islands respected a "shoot-to-kill" curfew and remained indoors. Hundreds of vacationing European and U.S. tourists stayed in their hotels.

Mr. René said the situation was "very calm." He ordered the expulsion of the Irish-born Chief Justice A.J. O'Brien Quinn and the British-born acting Police Commissioner, Patrick Somerville, who left the Seychelles today.

[In London, Mr. Somerville said that the men who carried out the coup "are all criminals" with long records. Mr. Somerville, who was the chief police officer in the islands until deported along with four other British police officers, said the coup leaders now have possession of "all the weapons on the islands," the Associated Press reported.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union denied that it was behind the coup. Tass called Mr. Mancham

a "playboy" and accused him of resorting to "backroom methods" for blunting his overthrow on a "Soviet conspiracy." It said the Seychelles people were "striving to establish genuine independence not only from their former British colonialists, but also from Mancham's friends."

In a telephone talk with the independent Radio News of London, Mr. René said that Mr. Mancham, who said that the coup had the backing of the Soviet Union, was "going back to what he used to do—accusing people of being Communist for the sake of his own gain."

Stresses Nonalignment

Asked whether he believed the Soviet Union would like to gain control of a base in this strategic island republic in the Indian Ocean, Mr. René said "maybe, but they certainly will not get control of it... We still attach very much importance to our nonaligned position."

Mancham Comments

Mr. Mancham, 57, remained in London, where he had gone to attend the Commonwealth Conference. He blamed Britain and the United States for allowing what he called the Soviet-inspired coup.

Meanwhile, President Idi Amin of Uganda became the first leader to congratulate Mr. René on his seizure of power. Marshal Amin



Albert René

congratulated Mr. René for "expelling the British imperialists."

U.S. Is Confident

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI).—State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said today the United States "has no reason to believe" that the status of a U.S. Air Force space-tracking station would be affected by the coup in the Seychelles.

He said that Mr. René "has been in contact" with Gregory Matson, U.S. charge d'affaires in the Seychelles. He said he understood the new government would respect all international agreements signed by the government of Mr. Mancham.

Fear Marks Election Campaign

Spanish War Difficult to Forget in Badajoz

By James M. Markham

BADAJOS, Spain, June 6 (NYT).—The old Plaza de Toros, where hundreds of men, women and children were executed in August, 1936, is not used for bullfights any more. Its peeling walls are brightened by colored campaign posters for the parliamentary election on June 15.

At the rundown cemetery where the victims of perhaps the most ferocious systematic repression by the Franco side in the Spanish Civil War were dumped in a mass grave, a family of stories nests on the chapel roof. "Have you even seen a more miserable cemetery in your life," asked Domingo Guisado Gonzalez, 70, a taxi driver, who saw Moroccan mercenaries enter Republican Badajoz on Aug. 14, 1936.

"They made me drive a truckful of people who were going to be sent to the cemetery," he recalled, pointing to the mound where the victims were buried. "Then they lined them up against the wall and killed them. At the Plaza de Toros I managed to save a 19-year-old cousin of mine. He was a shoemaker, and they wanted to kill him because the boss of the shop he worked in was a Communist."

Memories of the Nationalist repression in Extremadura, a vast, poor agricultural region on the Portuguese border, linger as Spain nears its first free elections since 1936, when the war broke out. About 1.6 million Spaniards live in Extremadura, 350,000 having abandoned the region since 1960 to work elsewhere.

"There exists, perhaps in the subconscious, this ghost of the civil war," acknowledged Adolfo Diaz-Ambrona Bardaji, leader of the rightist Popular Alliance in Badajoz. "It exists in the fear—there is no other word—in the reluctance of people to come to meetings, to join a party."

Mr. Diaz-Ambrona's paternal grandfather was slain by Republican militiamen in Badajoz after Franco's forces rebelled against the Second Republic. His father served as Franco's agriculture minister from 1965 to 1969.

The violence in Badajoz, which was a Socialist stronghold during the republic, fell most heavily on campesinos and landless day laborers, whose counterparts now look over their shoulders to see if the village boss or foreman is watching before they go to a Socialist or Communist rally.

"In Extremadura there is not one family on the left that does not have at least one death from the civil war," said Maria Rodriguez Quijano, a Communist candidate, as she drove through

the countryside to put up posters.

Although memories remain, many politicians, publicists and journalists who are giving life to new representative institutions in Spain are too young to remember the civil war. Their instinct is to suppress its sinister legacy, but a quiet minority believe that the buried truth—notably concerning the massacre of thousands in Badajoz and the surrounding countryside—should be dug up.

"It is not at the same international level as the bombing of Guernica," said Julio Fernandez Nieva, a local historian. "But it requires a complete clarification."

Mr. Fernandez Nieva recently asked his students to write down their parents' recollections of the war years. The only ones who responded were those whose fathers had fought on the winning side.

In Extremadura it was the losers who were strong. In the February, 1936, election Badajoz Province voted overwhelmingly for the leftist Popular Front, sending 11 of its candidates to the Cortes (parliament) in Madrid. Only three rightists were elected.

That leftist heritage is encouraging to Luis Yanes, a gynecol-

ogist who heads the Socialist ticket for the seven seats allotted in Badajoz in the new 350-member lower house. "There is a historic memory here that is extraordinary," said Mr. Yanes. "I have found in five or six villages—and that is a lot—old Socialist mayors who are still in the party."

Majority Undecided

He feels nonetheless that he is struggling against a weighty accumulation of ignorance, illiteracy and fear. A poll taken recently in the province indicated that 73 per cent of the voters were undecided—a figure considered astounding, although it may have reflected suspicion of pollsters as much as genuine indecision.

Politicians here expect that the Socialists, the neo-Francoist Popular Alliance and the government-backed Democratic Center will divide the seven seats, although one may go to the well-organized Communists.

It may be a while before Extremadura's almost natural leftist constituency—the campesinos, who are suffering in a badly organized agricultural sector—asserts itself. For more than two decades many have been resettled in "new towns" in freshly irrigated land, but the meager parcels assigned by the state, the uncertainty of tenure and poor prices for fruit and vegetables have made them desperate.

"We have been here 30 years and we are the same as we were the first day we came," said Fernando Gallego, a resident of the new town of Valdecalazada. "If we are still here it is because our sons are sending us money from outside. I have 10 children, and 5 are outside."

"In 40 years of dictatorship," said Mr. Gallego, making a gesture of handcuffing his wrist, "it was very hard, very hard. There is still a great lack of understanding, and there is fear, there is fear."

Pole Given 25 Years For Wartime Slayings

WARSAW, June 6 (UPI).—A Polish court today sentenced Wiktor Galswanskas to 25 years in jail for shooting to death at least 300 Poles and Soviet citizens as a member of a special Nazi police unit during World War II, the official news agency PAP reported.

Galswanskas stood trial at Oleszyn, where he was arrested last year when found to be living there under an assumed name. PAP said the killings took place between 1941 and 1944 at Vilnius, a former Polish city that is now in the Soviet Union.

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Anticlimax in Moscow

For a time it seemed possible that the Politburo, firing President Podgorny for no assigned reason and busily (and secretly) writing a new constitution for the Soviet Union, might have embarked on a new course. To be sure, there had been other constitutions and other firings, but with the mood of Eurocommunism so prevalent in the West, and with the general fluidity that has overtaken rationales of government and economics in recent years, maybe the Kremlin was about to make a grand gesture.

Alas, it did not turn out that way. If the new constitution means anything, it is that there will be a vice-president who might undertake the ceremonial duties previously imposed on the president. Considering the efforts that the United States has made lately to give the Vice-President some practical role in government, this has its ironies for Americans.

But in Moscow the effort seems to be to alter the troika system which has functioned on and off since Stalin's death—party secretary, premier and president—and perhaps centralize the power in the hands of Brezhnev or his successor. In other words, the

main effect of the new constitution will be on the small group in the Kremlin and not on the millions of Soviet subjects.

So much for the organic law which, in the past, has seldom affected the practical workings of the courts. But Brezhnev has made his bow to human rights and the atmosphere of Eurocommunism by a public attack on the methods and the terrors of Stalin. And this cannot be discounted. For when constitutions are ground out like political platforms and have about as much effect as the latter on the rights and equities of a government, the point of view of that government is important. If the Politburo has not ventured onto new ground in drawing up its constitution, neither has it drawn back to the old Stalinist foxholes; if it has not encouraged Eurocommunism and the new efforts to secure human rights, neither has it (or at least Brezhnev, who now speaks for it, has not) discouraged them.

Moscow has brought forth an anticlimax. But it has not gone back to the worst days of its past—in fact it has again renounced them. That, for what it proves to be worth, calls for a muted cheer.

U.S. Births, Deaths and So Forth

For every two marriages in the United States this year, there will be a divorce. The number of marriages is rising because of the increasing numbers of young people stepping across the threshold into adult life. But the number of divorces is rising a good deal faster. The statistics came pouring out of the computers at the National Center for Health Statistics. They are, in effect, the returns in a continuous referendum on attitudes toward life in general and families in particular—matters much too private and delicate for any public vote.

Everybody knows that these trends have been running for some time, but the speed of the change continues to be astonishing. As recently as the mid-1960s, there were almost four times as many marriages as divorces every year. In 1970, there were three times as many. Now the ratio is actually a shade under two to one. Since the average divorced couple has one child, the number of Americans involved in divorces this year—wives, husbands and children—will be close to 3.5 million. That's twice the number of a decade ago.

The most influential of all social statistics, the number of births, is moving the other way. The fertility rate in this country—the number of births for every thousand women of child-bearing age—reached its postwar peak of 123 just 20 years ago. Currently, it's fallen to 86. The girls who grew up in the big families of the last generation—the station-wagon families, they were called—have turned in overwhelming numbers against the kind of lives their mothers led.

The children of those big families, now old enough to vote, have brought with them into American political life a sense of oppressive physical crowding. It gets expressed in the diverse movements to protect the en-

vironment, to limit economic growth, to hold down population and conserve resources. The solitary sports—hiking, mountaineering, running—have turned into growth industries for the equipment manufacturers. The United States can't really be called crowded, in comparison with most other industrial countries. The crowding is not a fact but a feeling, which makes it much more important to public policy than any arithmetical computation of population per square mile.

As for death rates, there's a curious disparity here. The computer reports a steady drop in infant mortality. In the mid-1950s, about 26 babies died out of every 1,000 born. Now the deaths are down to 15, a striking reduction. For the rest of the population, there's hardly been any change at all. Twenty years ago the death rate was 9.3 per thousand, now it's 8.9. A physician would be tempted to explain it by observing that, unlike the rest of us, a newborn infant has no bad habits and isn't in a position to ignore his doctor's advice.

The federal computers offer the statistics without comment. But, taken together, the numbers become sketches for a portrait. Economic necessity no longer holds families together. On the contrary, prosperity permits Americans to pursue a new passion for privacy and separatism, even at a certain toll in loneliness. The American style of living pushes up the death rate for certain diseases, most notably heart diseases, as fast as medical progress can push down the rates for others. The only exception, the computer says, is that part of the population that is still too young to climb out of its crib and join the rest of us.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Third World and the Soviet Union

Events since the last [Commonwealth] conference (in 1975) have given striking confirmation of the real identity of interests between the Third World countries and the developed democracies. The former desperately need the markets, capital and technology which only the latter can provide, and both have an equal vested interest in stability and security. There is now an abundant accumulation of proof, even for the most inveterate "anti-neo-colonialists," that Russia has nothing to contribute towards these essentials, and that her policy is the contrary one of gaining revolutionary political influence by destroying them. Realization of this is spreading in the Third World. The Commonwealth has played a major part in the process and has a vast potential for further mutually beneficial progress.

—From the Telegraph (London).

The New Soviet Constitution

It simply confirms that instead of having marched for 60 years towards true Communism (as defined by the founding fathers in the Communist Manifesto of 1848) and therefore towards the purest form of self-government, the Soviet Communist party has achieved no more than to substitute one ruling class for another.

The explicit message of the new draft is

that instead of the Romanovs and their aristocracy, the people who now rule Russia are the leader of the Communist party (now Mr. Brezhnev) and his Communist comrades. This has been the case for 60 years because—as the Communist Manifesto also says—"The ruling ideas of each age have always been the ideas of its ruling class." But the new draft constitution spells out the terms of the dictatorship of the party even more clearly than did Stalin's constitution of 1936.

—From the Guardian (London).

Pluralist Parliament in Morocco

A new step has just been taken in the "process of democratization" which began November 12, 1976, with the municipal and communal elections, and continued last January 25 with the designation of provincial assemblies. It has not always been an easy path to follow. The opposition parties, which boycotted the 1970 elections, threatened several times to withdraw from the balloting if they did not receive guarantees that the elections would be honest. And each time, the King took all the measures necessary to satisfy the opposition. Today, the King has no reason to regret his earlier decisions. The results of the June 3 elections have answered all his wishes. The "independent" candidates favorable to the government have won by a large majority.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

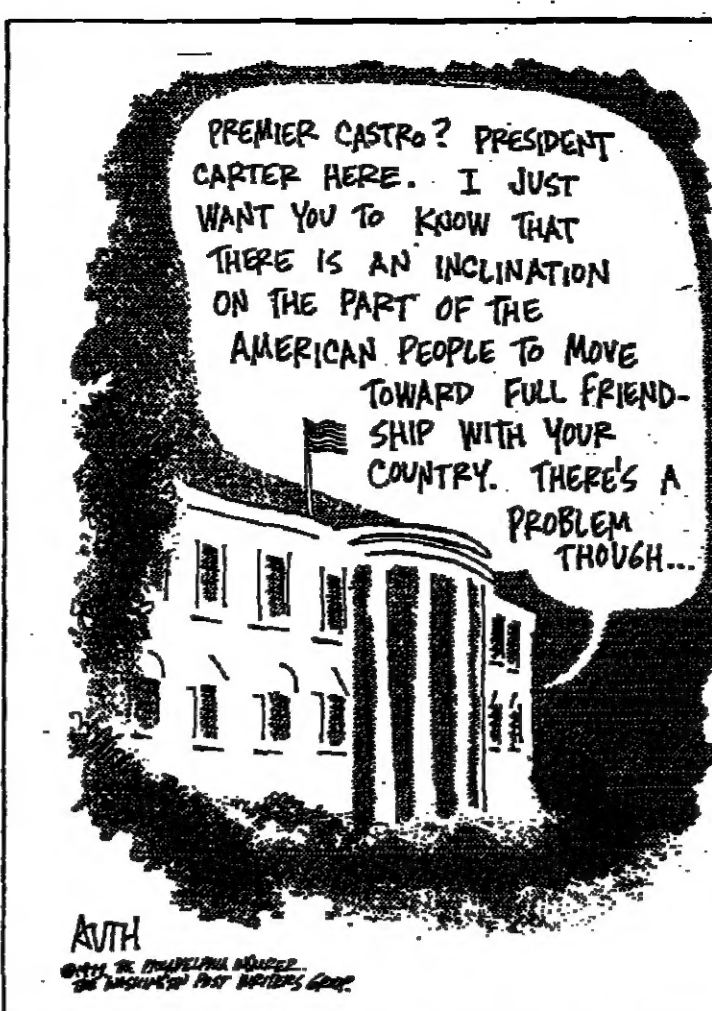
June 7, 1902

PARIS—Unlike most of the great catastrophes in the world's history, the volcanic disaster at Martinique seems to grow in horror and interest from day to day. This is largely due to the completeness of the catastrophe. St. Pierre was annihilated in five minutes, and not a living person left to tell the tale. The city is not only dead but buried. Thousands of her people were crushed by the collapse of their homes under tons of boiling mud, scoria and volcanic dust.

Fifty Years Ago

June 7, 1927

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—Because Capt. Lindbergh showed no apparent nervous strain after his New York-to-Paris flight, he is "a man in a million," it was declared here this week by Dr. T.T. Stone, of Chicago, before the fifty-third annual convention of the American Neurological Association in the Ambassador Hotel. He added, however, that this was largely due to the fact that the flier has practically no other responsibilities. "It was a remarkable achievement," he said.



For Nuclear-Word-Limitation Talks

By Robert Leider

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—If President Carter really wants to slow the arms race, he will have to uncoincide this objective from what currently passes for a nuclear debate.

The shrill preoccupation with trivia and "theology," personalities and labels, has fogged a view of the main issues. The path to meaningful negotiations, meanwhile, is blocked by a profusion of academic encumbrances, each occupied by a population of one, who harangues and warns us at the top of his lungs in an effort to twist national strategy around the axis of his personal footnote.

We have come to this Tower of Babel because we permitted replacement of the painful formulation of theories with the painless search for asymmetries. These are the more easily analyzed, the more the areas of analysis is focused. Their abundance is so great that each nuclear aspirant can locate his own, proclaim its centrality, while declaring all others to be heresy. Thus, the concept of asymmetries, while not bringing us a safer world, has conveyed the benefit of democratizing strategic thought and greatly enlarging the opportunity for young men and women, from all walks of life and disciplines, to be accepted and revered as strategic thinkers.

They can, for instance, enter the field via economic analysis. Here it can be proved, with equal facility, that investments in strategic programs by the United States and the Soviet Union—current or projected, by year or in the aggregate, as a direct sum or as a percentage of the gross national product—are, at the same time, increasing, leveling off, or turning down.

Plenty of Room

Under this broad rubric, there is room for subexplorations of varying rates of inflation and use of constant or current dollar/ruble values. For that matter, one can feud over the techniques of comparing dollars with rubles; have a disagreement over accounting practices, and quarrel over what is, should be, or should not be charged off to strategic programs. One can even challenge what is a strategic program, and if it is whether it really represents a threat that needs to be considered in the equation.

An equally promising entrance route is through semantics. A given level of weapons can be viewed as a floor, as a ceiling, or as a box around the entire arms competition. One can fight about what is offensive and what is defensive, argue over the location of the line that separates strategic from tactical nuclear weapons, call into question whether there should be such a distinction, or invent new categories such as strategic-conventional weapons.

One can differentiate between military and civilian targets, using definitions of one's own making. One can draw sharp distinctions among the concepts of equality, equivalence, sufficiency, balance, stability, or reciprocal restraint. Find them all wanting, and declare a new operating term. Or one can undertake mirror-image analyses of individual opposing systems and their varied capabilities, characteristics, and components—throw-weights, range, yields, accuracy, survivability, mobility, launchers and warheads. Or one can move away from the mirror and compare different attributes, such as the accuracy of one system and the survivability of an opposing system. One can do this for individual weapons or mixes. And one can do it for yesterday, today, and tomorrow, considering existing, assumed, low, medium, or high projections.

And if that is not enough, one can bring in conventional forces, combinations of force mixes, or the net correlation of forces. The recipe can be further refined by counting the allies in or out, or assigning hostile, friendly, or diversionary roles to China.

Next, one can enter the big strategic game and write about first strike, second strike, graduated, counterforce, counter city,

assured destruction, and new targeting doctrines, and how any or all of these, in quantitative or qualitative terms, are affected by what one has previously said about budgetary trends, semantics, or the worth of individual systems or mixes.

There is no limit to the elements that can be selected for analysis. And so long as a research investment in strategic theories yields far richer academic rewards than a like investment in other disciplines, there may never be an end to the discovery of still more asymmetries—unless we perish before these discoveries are published.

To clear the negotiations agenda of trivia, it will be necessary to temporarily abandon our concern over the growth of nuclear weapons and focus, instead, on

the equally explosive growth in nuclear voices. For we cannot cope with the former without addressing the latter. Stiffing the sound may be the only way to stem the fury. Word limitations and word bans may be the logical prerequisite for arms limitations and arms bans.

Here, then, might be a draft of the first proposal that our new administration can place on the strategic-arms agenda:

• Each side agrees to phase out defense intellectuals by attrition. As a start, only those with 100,000 published words or more to their credit will be permitted to continue to produce and publish analyses.

• When the number of defense intellectuals allowed to perform analyses declines to 50, each side will immediately apply output

restrictions, limiting each intellectual to an annual production of 5,000 words or less.

• A final restriction applies to vocabulary. The permitted 5,000 words per year must be expressed within the confines of an authorized vocabulary that is not to exceed 1,000 units. Correlative conjunctions will be prohibited entirely.

Should this approach return the nuclear debate to fundamentals, it might be applied to other high-debated areas, such as energy, the economy, and the environment.

Robert Leider was deputy director for policy planning and National Security Council affairs in the Defense Department from March 1973 to September 1974. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Thirty Years On

By Anthony Lewis

PARIS—Thirty years ago, on June 5, 1947, I heard, the Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, speak in the Harvard Yard about the shattered economies of postwar Europe. It was a brief speech, delivered without drama, and I think few of us there understood how much was implied in Marshall's spare sentences:

"It is logical that the United States should do whatever it is able to do to assist in the return of normal economic health in the world, without which there can be no political stability and no assured peace... our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos..."

That summer I visited Europe for the first time. France was so short of coal, or fuel of any kind, that the public baths in Paris were open only three days a week—which mattered to a visiting student living cheaply near the Sorbonne. Wheat flour was so scarce that by government order American cornmeal was mixed in, producing a coarse yellow bread.

Fragmentations of memory—but they may have some meaning beyond the personal. For today relatively few people, American or European, have any idea how Western Europe has changed in 30 years. But for someone who got his first impression of Paris and Rotterdam and Rome that summer, the transformation has been extraordinary.

The overwhelming impression, for the old-time visitor returning to Paris, is of prosperity. From the moment he steps off the airplane and into the futuristic tubes of the Charles de Gaulle Airport, there is the sense of a miraculously productive economy: the rich grain fields surrounding Paris, the tidy satellite towns, the new trucks moving across the landscape on flatcars in long freight trains, the gorgeous fruit stalls and flower shops of Paris, the food, the buildings...

Of course, France has its economic problems, the same ones that have become familiar to Americans in recent years. The most recent count showed 92,000 unemployed, a postwar record: 4.7 per cent of the work force. Inflation is gathering momentum again. Retail prices were up 1.3 per cent in April, the highest monthly figure since 1974.

But they are the problems of the new prosperity. Compared to 1947, this country appears stag-

geringly rich. And appearances are confirmed by statistics.

In 1947 the American standard of living was a fantasy beyond reach in France and the rest of Europe. But the French economy has grown more than twice as fast as the American since then, and living standards are approaching equality. Last year the gross domestic product per capita was \$7,850 in the United States, \$6,550 in France.

Panglossian Vision

Western Europe has its problems today. But it is prosperous and free—to an extent that would have seemed a Panglossian vision in 1947. And for once in history, we can fairly attribute happy results to particular acts.

The Marshall plan still stands as the great creative initiative of American diplomacy since the war. The historical revisionists have a point in arguing that it was spurred by fear of Communism; the legislation might never have got through Congress if Stalin had not denounced the idea. But altruism played a large part in the Marshall Plan; and whatever the motive, American aid in a very few years did start the countries of Western Europe down the road toward a measurably better life for their people.

A creative act was required from this side of the Atlantic, too, and it was forthcoming: the movement toward West European unity. The idea took form in the Common Market, but something much deeper was involved. Stanley Hoffmann of Harvard has called it "will to reconciliation"—a determination to restrain the nationalist rivalries that had twice savaged Europe in this century.

One more memory. That summer of 1947 I traveled on a freighter carrying coal to Europe. Thirteen days across the Atlantic, midway, the captain was told by radio to land in Rotterdam instead of Le Havre. Because I had no Dutch visa, I could not stay in Holland; the police let me go on to France by train.

Border complications and barriers of that kind are almost nonexistent in Western Europe today. Travelers scarcely pause between countries. At the end of this month there will be no customs duties whatever among the nine countries of the European Community.

The unhappy part of reflecting on the postwar years in Western Europe is considering what might have been if the larger spirit—the will to reconciliation—had not been there. But France, which had led the way toward European solutions, turned instead to General de Gaulle's fantasy of nationalism reborn; and others followed. No larger vision has come along to restrain our multiplying conflicts.

Letters

Floral Banquets

Re "Flowers for Salads" by Waverley Root (JHT, May 15). We are not that exotic here, but at this time of the year we frequently eat beignets (fried dough) from the elder tree, and flowers of the aspidistra. But let me add, never at the climax of a banquet by a Roman emperor.

ANDRÉE BOCCA.

La Colle-sur-Loup, France.

Fragrant Fare

I was not unaware of the use of courgettes (flowers as food, as P. Vergot's assumed Cletters, May 27), because I did not mention them in my article on flowers as food (JHT, May 15).

I propose to deal with them when I reach the subject of squash. On Page 35 of my "Eating in America" is a report on the use of squash blossoms in cooking by the Zuni Indians, who are so choosy that they eat only the male flowers, which they consider the tastiest.

WAVERLEY ROOT.

Bilingual Pun

The photo of the large stone egg near a highway in Switzerland was very amusing (JHT, April 23). The Associated Press seems to have omitted the even

more amusing fact that the stone lies along the Autobahn at a point on Eggberg, between Bern and Basel, where I have often noticed it.

"Egg" of course does not mean "egg" in German. In Swiss-German, it means "corner," and is obviously related to the German word, "Ecke," meaning "corner." I regret I can't confirm whether those responsible for placing the stone near Eggberg were aware of their bilingual pun, but a Swiss friend thinks it was probably a coincidence.

GEORGE J. KELLY.

Muri, Switzerland.

Harvard Comes in From Cold

By Stephen Rosen

CAMBRIDGE—So seldom vexing relationship be the national security and private society handled responsibility and tact the rare success deserves note, is how Harvard now plans along with the CIA.

The Senate's Select Intelligence Committee reported last that, while secret CIA financing of U.S. universities was halting, covert operational individual U.S. academics still rife. Several hundred in over 100 institutions, providing leads, making intrusions and assisting in propaganda. Such self-restraint as the practiced in campus dealing select committees found, from a fear of being unimposed from a concern for the integrity of the academy, and here is the hiccups of Senate's side—the committee decided that legislation was intrusive and unenforceable called upon the academic community to police itself.

To push it along, Sen. Ch. Mathias, R-Md., called a dozen college presidents to a Senate staffer William I. Bradford Huie. And the other Harvard responded, it be the first university to accept committee's charge and guidelines to control the actions of an academic community with the intelligence community.

Intelligence Is Vali

Written by four men (Arch Cox, Don Price, Henry Ross, Daniel Steiner) at home in intricacies of the government university life, the guidelines from the premise that intelligence is a valid activity, worthy academic support, but that connection "must be strict to ways that protect the tone of universities and the academic profession, and safeguard freedom and objectivity of scholarship."

The drafters lacked the imagination to size up the full dimensions of past Harvard-CIA activity and they chose not to value judgments on it. It is enough, they figured, to deal the current-day situation.

Against their reluctance, the guidelines set the act of members of the academic community—a notoriously precocious—the drafters balanced responsibility they felt to standards reflecting a car consensus and to protect the verity.

The guidelines themselves quite simple:

• Harvard as an institution continue to make contracts unclassified research. The tracks will routinely be a public.

• Individuals can continue contract to do research—and be debriefed by the CIA's foreign travel. These counts must be reported to the appropriate dean.

• Academics who recruit the CIA should tell their p. Recruiters must inform a specific recruit before passing name to the CIA. (The recruit guidelines reveals the existence of a CIA practice on campuses was not mentioned in the C edited Senate report.)

• Taking part in intelligence or propaganda operations is "We recognize that our recommendations, if adopted (and I don't think they will be), may make it more difficult for the CIA to part certain tasks." The drafters say "This loss is one that a society should be willing to endure. We do not believe that pre-relationships between the and the academic community can continue without posing serious threat to the independence and integrity of the academic community."

A Vacuum

Campus reaction, as I meet it in a quick sweep across Yard, seems to be that of approval. The fire is out of CIA issue at Harvard and other campuses.

Will the CIA respect the Harvard guidelines and back C? The spokesmen indicated the agency is chewing on question. He noted that guidelines constrain Harvard's the CIA.

Regardless of how the CIA ally comes down, the guidelines represent, I think, a conscious effort by a university to fill policy vacuum wisely left by Congress. The result is sensitive once to the demands of the society, and to the values of academic community. Other universities, please copy.

Quiet Sex Expert Without a White Coat

By Kenneth Turan

TON (WP).—Some-
times Shere Hite, a bit
of a like hitting report-
head with my mas-

d that close to 2 mil-
lion of her study of female
"The Hite Report," are
ever mind that it has
about in every mag-
azine the New Statesman
switch to Modern Ro-
tch's being translated
pages, including Por-
tuguese, Dutch and Japa-
nese mind even that it
has the ultimate in
when "Olio Premiering
Godfrey on "The
Show" that he ought
Shere Hite is still
ed that she be taken

ble to see her on TV
le words "Sex Expert"
and think of her
g, humorous. She is
getting where she is
a struggle, not
rain, and the marks
faintly there,
published now in the
fery to see herself, as
surer." She has a
book on male sex-
ut in 1976, for which
ready received 2,500
e replies from males

aged 13 to 92. After that comes
a book on love, "on what love is,
to put it simply," all of which
should occupy her for the next
10 years of her life, which is as
far ahead as she cares to look
at the moment.

It all started as a result of some
modeling Miss Hite did in 1971,
after temporarily abandoning both
Columbia University and her doc-
torate program in the history of
ideas.

Picketed by NOW
"I was in a commercial—I did
it while throwing up—about 'The
Olivetti Woman,' which was about
how this typewriter was so smart
the girl who used it didn't have
to be smart at all. I'd been in-
terested in the woman's move-
ment before, but I thought as a
model they'd scoff at me. But
when NOW [National Organiza-
tion for Women] picketed that
commercial, I went to see them."

"Discussions with her women's
group about how nothing they
had read about female sexuality
made them say 'Yes, that's us!'
led to a preliminary questionnaire
which led to responses that were
so 'electrifying' that she per-
sisted until 'The Hite Report,'
with its 3,000 women, became a
reality. And once everyone found
out how terribly frank these re-
plies were, dealing with the whole
gamut from sexual ecstasy to des-

pair, it was a best-selling reality
as well.

But it wasn't that easy. Mon-
ey became an enormous prob-
lem and Miss Hite was \$35,000
in debt with no assurance she
would ever be able to pay it off.
"Going three or four years with
that kind of debt makes you
nervous," she says. She at some
point posed for photographs that
were recently resuscitated by
Playboy and Hustler and about
which she refuses to comment.

She borrowed money on her
credit card and from banks.
Shere Hite has not that much
to do with clinical types like
Masters and Johnson. She is a
researcher after perfection, a Uto-
pian.
This is why letters written in
response to her book, to her key
finding that intercourse is an
ineffective way for women to
achieve orgasm, have been so
important to her. "I've got
drawers full of these great let-
ters," thousands of them, saying,
"Oh yes, I'm gonna explain it to
him, we're gonna change," she
says. "I just felt gratified, I
don't know what the word would
be. It's important to ask these
questions, to get people thinking
about society."

"Because we can change. The
idea that it's always been that
way, human nature is rotten,
blah, blah, blah, well I

Shere Hite,
author of
"The Hite
Report":
"It all
started with
a commercial."

Atherton/WP

don't think that's really true.
Utopians are what conservative
historians call people who believe
in social change. They say,
"They tried it in Russia, see what
happened, so get out your flags,
this is the best country in the
world, you can do anything you
want, except you can't fornicate
in certain ways."

Methodology
Viewing things from this angle,
Miss Hite shrugs off the criticism
that her methodology, her ways
of choosing the women who re-
sponded to her questionnaire, may
be suspect.

"People thought it was going
to be another Kinsey report, but
I never intended it to be a
survey; poor Kinsey had a whole
book written about him, about
how his wasn't a valid survey,
and he died an early death from
all those attacks. I don't think
that's the point. The idea was
to ask a lot of women how they
felt and see what they had to



Declining French Social Season

By Lebe Dorsey

June 6 (UPI).—The
social season in
Paris, as some
still call it, is not
it to be.

It is used to stretch
id June. But May is
hat with the holidays
not fascination with
it is hard for a
half a dozen people

leftist victories in the
ons and the increas-
of the tax collectors
the French upper
even more cagey than



Florence Van der Kemp
... ordre du mérite.

After receiving his red-ribboned
medal, Mr. Van der Kemp gen-
erously thanked his collaborators,
including electricians, gardeners,
painters and all the palace guards.

Then, in a gesture that had a
touch of Napoleon crowning
Josephine, he turned to his
American-born wife, Florence,
and decorated her with the Ordre
du Mérite—which she amply de-
serves for having played tireless
hostess at Versailles, not to men-
tion having brought a lot of
American money to the cause.

One of the classiest events of
the Paris season is the British
Embassy garden party tomorrow,
which has added glamour this
year because of the Queen's
jubilee. On June 16, the Swiss
ambassador, who is being trans-
ferred, is also giving a big bash
to bid good-bye to Paris society.

In the private sector, the im-
portant parties are being given by
foreigners. Princess Ferial of
Jordan is taking over all of
Maxim's this week for some 150
social heavies—including her
recent escort, Stavros Niarchos.

The Duchess of Bedford also
gave a recent birthday party for
her husband aboard a *bateau-
mouche*. It was a surprise for the
duke, who did not expect the
"Happy Birthday, Ian," flag flying
over their Quai d'Orléans apart-
ment. Nor did he expect the

candles over a giant camembert
(A nice touch, he hates cakes).

One of the most offbeat func-
tions this season will be the
church wedding of the Duke and
Duchesse de La Rochefoucauld.
She and the duke have been
married civilly for 10 years but,
as she was divorced from a Polish
prince, they never made it to the
altar. Since the prince recently
died, she decided to try again.

Vernisages? Princess Grace
has joined the club with a col-
lection of pressed flowers that will
have its send-off on Thursday at
Galerie Drouant.

Charity affairs? On June 20,
the Baronne de Cabrol will turn
over the profits of a theater even-
ing to benefit the handicapped.
Name of the play, to be performed
by an amateur troupe of aris-
tocrats directed by comedian Jean
Fiat's wife: "Le Rot" (by De Fiers
and Caillavet).

Then, a touch of business which
may turn out to be fun as well.
Franoir Henri Marwan, who
bought the top of Route Mont-
martre, is giving an accordion-
and-heret *bal-musette* to intro-
duce his new building program.
He has already restored the Mou-
lin de la Galette and will give a
dinner in the miller's house, also
spruced up to its old, rustic and
very Montmartre self.

At the top of the social ladder,
a touch of conflict. Christina
Onassis and the Goy de Roths-
childs are both planning dinner
parties on June 28.

Then, of course, there is a
garden party here, a black tie
dinner there, but nothing to make
common folk gawk. That is bad
enough. But the declining social
season has left one category of
Parisians very grouchy indeed.
The season, after all, was ideal
free-loading time. Some never
made it home.

Shah's Sister Burglarized

LONDON, June 6 (AP).—
Thieves broke into the home
here of the twin sister of the
Shah of Iran and escaped with
an undisclosed amount of cash
and jewelry, Scotland Yard said
today.

MUSIC IN FLORENCE

Maggio Musicale Presents Europe Premiere of 'Opera'

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, June 6 (UPI).—
Since its origins, the Mag-
gio Musicale has done much to
foster contemporary music, both
Italian and imported. This year's
festival—the 40th of the dis-
tinguished series—is no excep-
tion: Later it will present a
Gottfried von Einum opera for
the first time in Italy.

Last week it gave the Euro-
pean premiere of Luciano Berio's
"Opera," first performed in 1970
at Santa Fe, N.M. The Florentine
version, prepared under the com-
poser's supervision, includes a
few minor changes, but is essen-
tially the work as it was heard in
the United States seven years
ago.

The title should not be taken to
mean that this is a "drama per
musica." Opera, here, means
plural of opus. The piece is a
multiple work, fusing—or at least
juxtaposing—three story lines.
One concerns the sinking of the
Titanic; another is set in the ter-
minal ward of a hospital; the
third echoes the Orpheus myth
and its Monteverdi setting.

Musically, too, the work is
hybrid; indeed, at times it is
deliberately nonmusical, with
largely spoken passages. But Berio
is a master at mixing media, cre-
ating a sequence of healthy
shocks, aural and intellectual
stimuli.

Berio's Text

Berio's text allows director and
designer great freedom of move-
ment, and Giovanni Lombardo
Radice, responsible for the stag-
ing, exploited his possibilities
with skill and imagination. What
one admired immediately about
"Opera" was the highly profes-
sional presentation, not always
the case with contemporary pro-
ductions in this country.

Actors, singers, musicians, sets
and costumes were totally coher-
ent. Giovanna de Poli dressed the
performers simply, stylishly, and
Paolo Cardoni created some white,
movable scenic elements that
could easily be imagined as op-
erative clinic walls or—at one
especially dramatic moment—
crushing icebergs.

The work is, by its title, defini-
tely episodic, and not all the
episodes are entirely successful.
Thus, there is a long scene for
tenor (the gifted Gerard En-
glish) meant to be humorous or
ironic intermezzo, but, in the
event, garrulous and tiresome.
And, in the second of the work's
two parts, there is an overlong
choral passage (choral in the
sense that all singers and actors,
downstage, take part) which,
while acceptable in itself, dimi-
nishes, through its length, the ef-
fect of the beautifully moving,
haunting final pages.

The Conductor

Bruno Bartoletti conducted the
work with admirable intensity
and conviction, and the Maggio
orchestra's players performed
splendidly, both as individuals (on
occasion) and as an ensemble.
The Swingle Two group was an
essential exciting element in the
production. Special praise also
to the soprano soloists: Anastasia
Tomaszewska, Schepis and
Aldie Maria Salvata.

The Maggio complemented this
"Opera" premiere with another
Berio evening: performances of
"A-Ronne" (the Swingles again,
in magical form), "Chemins IV,"
and—with unhelpful choreography
by Geoffrey Cauley—the one-act
ballet "Laboribus II." These are
not unfamiliar works, but it was
good, and appropriate, to hear
them again.



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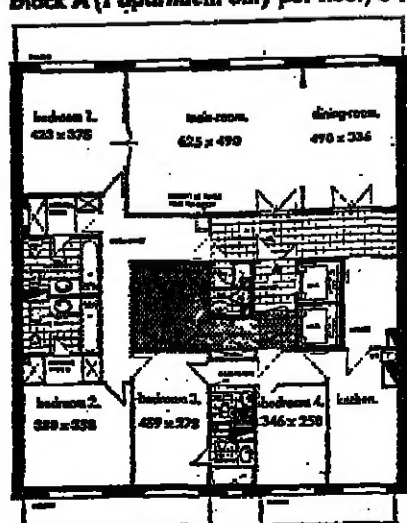


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Japan's Trade Surplus Id Double Estimate

June 6 (Reuters).—The surplus this fiscal year almost double the official estimate of \$74.8 billion, and could lead to a revision of the Common Market, sources said today.

But trends, Japanese appear likely to top \$80 billion in the fiscal year ending next March against an original estimate of \$74.8 billion, while imports appear likely to remain close to the forecast \$87.5 billion, the sources said.

In the 1976 fiscal year Japan had a trade surplus of \$11.18 billion.

The sources said the government anticipates that the United States and the EEC might again raise the Japanese trade issue around September, when the overall outlook for Japan's trade and payments balances for the year has become clearer.

The unexpectedly sharp rise in Japan's exports recently has been due to a rise in export prices stemming from improved terms of trade. However, export growth could be slowed by further appreciation of the yen, the sources added.

Steel Outlook Gloomy
TOKYO, June 6 (AP-DJ).—A Japanese government advisory body has issued a revised steel production and export outlook that paints a fairly gloomy picture for the nation's steel industry.

Under the new forecast by the Industrial Structure Council, an advisory group in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, crude steel production in the year ending March 31, 1981, is expected to total 137 million to 150 million metric tons. The previous official long-range forecast, made in 1975, envisioned output of 151 million tons. Production this year is expected to match fiscal 1976's total of 143 million tons.

A major reason for the prospective reduction is stagnant demand in Japan. The long-range outlook puts demand in 1980-81 at 83 million to 86 million tons. The previous forecast was for 110 million tons.

Part of the slack is expected to be taken up by exports. The advisory group forecast that exports in the 1981 fiscal year would be 44 million tons, compared with the former estimate of 41 million tons. Exports in fiscal 1976 totaled 56.1 million tons.

A MITI official said the export outlook was revised upward because overseas production has not increased as much as Japanese officials had expected.

The new production and export schedules suggest that the Japanese steel industry, with current production capacity of 137 million tons, will not need major outlays to boost output before fiscal 1981. The stagnant outlook is bound to have substantial effect on the country's plant and machinery industries because steel mills have been among their major customers for years.

Experts May Help
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Bank Reported Net
Tokyo, June 6 (AP-DJ).—Bank reported net profit for the half year ending Sept. 30, 1976, at 14.7 billion yen, up 23 per cent from 11.9 billion yen in the year ended Sept. 30, 1975.

Bank's half-year net profit for the half year ending Sept. 30, 1976, at 14.7 billion yen, up 23 per cent from 11.9 billion yen in the year ended Sept. 30, 1975.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Esmark Raises Offer for Inmont

Inmont Corp., which produces printing inks and chemical coatings, says it has received a letter from Esmark stating "desire to make a tender offer for any and all outstanding shares of Inmont common stock for cash at \$25 net per share, or a total of \$197.3 million. Inmont's board had previously rejected an offer made by Esmark based on a value of \$22.50 for each Inmont share. Esmark, a conglomerate operating food, chemical and petroleum product operations, currently owns about 8.5 per cent of Inmont's outstanding common.

Norton Simon Bidding for Avis

Norton Simon is offering to buy the 3.7 million Avis shares held by a court-appointed trustee for \$30.25 cash apiece, for a total outlay of \$78 million. The diversified food company also is offering to buy for cash the 4.5 million Avis shares in public hands, for another \$84 million, also for \$20.25 each. Meantime, Avis's original suitor, Fugate Industries, says it plans to revise its \$15.50 per share bid for Avis. Richard J. Smith, the court-appointed trustee for the 4.5 million of Avis held beneficially for International Telephone & Telegraph, says he considers the Norton Simon proposal "so significant in light of his responsibilities as trustee" that he will ask for a hearing on the matter in federal district court in Connecticut.

U.S. Car Sales Up 14% in May

Record-breaking sales of foreign cars offset weaker-than-expected results from domestic auto makers and pushed total U.S. car sales in May more than 14 per cent above a year earlier. Sales of foreign and domestic cars totaled about 1,054 million units—the third consecutive month

total new-car sales topped the one-million-unit mark. Imports took a 21-per-cent share of the market, a record for a May. Overall, imports are taking nearly 19 per cent of the U.S. new-car market this year, compared with a 14-per-cent share through the first five months of 1976. The big three Japanese imports—Toyota, Datsun and Honda—posted records. Toyota sold 55,312 cars, a 67-per-cent gain from May 1976; Datsun sold 46,533 cars, up 82 per cent; and Honda sold 26,097 cars, up 143 per cent. Volkswagen was fourth among imports with sales of 35,022 cars.

Occidentale Borrowers to Finance Bid

Generale Occidentale, the French holding company, says it will finance its partial bid for Cavenham, the U.K. food firm, with loans totaling at least 375 million French francs (about \$75.8 million). It will issue 150 million francs in convertible bonds, raise 200 million francs through a medium-term loan from a banking group and raise at least a further 25 million francs through a long-term loan from Credit National. The company adds that a further convertible bond issue denominated in foreign currencies—most likely sterling—equivalent to between 50 million and 60 million francs may be issued later. Shareholders gave Generale Occidentale authority to issue up to 250 million francs of convertible bonds. The initial convertible, proposed as part of the package to finance the company's bid to raise its stake in Cavenham to 75 from 51 per cent, will have a 12-year life, and will be convertible into shares on a one-for-one basis. The conversion rate will be priced at least 10 per cent over Generale Occidentale's average share price in the 20 trading sessions in the period preceding the issue.

IMF Puts Figure at \$95 Billion

International Bank Lending Soars 40%

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT).

The volume of international lending increased by 40 per cent last year, and bankers expect it to continue rising sharply this year to non-oil-producing developing countries, some industrial countries, and even to some oil-exporting countries, according to data compiled by the International Monetary Fund.

In a special study of world credit markets, the IMF placed at \$95 billion the volume of total external lending last year, including \$30 billion of international bond issues. The comparable 1975 figures were \$68 billion and \$21.5 billion.

(The IMF said international bank lending this year is expected to increase "at about the same rate" this year, AP-Dow Jones reported.)

American banks were by far the dominant force in the market last year. Their head offices and branches accounted for \$63 billion, or 66 per cent of the new lending. Banks in Western Europe, Canada and Japan accounted for the balance.

The IMF report was published against a background of increasing concern over mushrooming worldwide debt. The fund itself is starting to work more closely with commercial banks in trying to avoid future troubles. In more and more cases the banks are conditioning loans to developing countries on acceptance by the borrowers of economic health programs recommended by the agency.

In its comments, the fund found a disturbing element apart from the volume of lending in the structure of the balance sheets of the banks. Traditionally, banks were able to diversify risks by having large numbers of borrowers and depositors. But the pattern has now shifted as banks are recycling large deposits from an ever smaller number of foreign depositors (mainly the oil-producing states) into large loans to a limited number of foreign borrowers.

"As these positions build up over time, banks feel more vulnerable," the fund commented.

Fokker, Romania Plan \$600-Million Aircraft Industry

PARIS, June 6 (Reuters).

The West German-Dutch VFW-Fokker aerospace group and the Romanian government will shortly become partners in setting up a \$600-million aircraft industry in Romania, the VFW-Fokker chairman announced over the weekend.

Chairman Gerrit Klapwijk, attending the Paris air show, said it was the first major Western breakthrough in Eastern Europe in the field of aviation.

The agreement provides for the construction under license of 100 VFW-Fokker 614 airliners designed to carry 44 passengers on short hauls of up to 1,200 nautical miles.

Mr. Klapwijk added that VFW-Fokker and the Romanian government have plans going well beyond the present project. Half of the initial 100 VFW-Fokker 614s will be used inside Romania and the 50 others will be marketed abroad.

In the preliminary stage the plane will be assembled from components supplied by West German and Dutch plants and associated Belgian factories. But from the 32nd aircraft onward the 614s will be entirely Romanian-built. The German-Dutch group will put up 45 per cent of the capital with the Romanian government, having a 55-per-cent controlling share.

As an illustration of the concentration of borrowers, Brazil and Mexico accounted for 44 per cent of identified gross outstanding debt to banks by non-oil-producing countries at the end of 1976.

In further evidence of this concentration, the 10 largest debt countries accounted for 71 per cent of the gross debt to banks. The fund placed the gross indebtedness of Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union, at \$29 billion, up \$7.4 billion during the year. But it noted that much of this represented self-liquidating trade financing or loans that are guaranteed or insured in the lending countries. Both elements reduce the risk to banks.

While the international credit and interbank markets remain highly concentrated, the picture is now changing somewhat. The IMF reports that the principal oil-exporting countries have increased from a handful to about 20 the number of banks with which they deposit surplus funds.

(The flow of funds into bank deposits from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries totaled \$12 billion last year, a 30-per-cent increase over 1975. This volume is not expected to increase significantly this year, Reuters reported, noting the IMF.)

But limits on these banks' credit lines still make it difficult for smaller banks to expand their international lending activities, the fund says. While this situation may not be the best for the honing of competition, it does serve the interests of stability, the fund notes.

The fund also analyzes what has been happening on the loan-loss front, where it finds some encouragement. The experience of U.S. commercial banks shows that the loss rate in international lending has been considerably better than for domestic lending.

In addition, the IMF finds that international lending has proven highly profitable to commercial banks. The international earnings of the 13 largest U.S. banks increased at an annual rate of about 38 per cent from 1970 to 1975 and accounted for close to half of total earnings in 1975.

The fund finds that while bankers appear willing to continue to finance their principal overseas customers, their attitudes appear to have hardened in regard to large-scale lending for balance-of-payments purposes to countries with persistent deficits.

As a result, the report says, a few unnamed countries may face not only a higher cost for funds and shorter maturities, but also lower levels of new loan commitments than in the recent past.

H. James Benjamin

We take pleasure in announcing that he has been appointed Manager of our Monte Carlo office.

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Market Closed

All securities exchanges, banks and businesses were closed in the U.K. Monday and will remain closed Tuesday to celebrate the Queen's jubilee holiday.

Credit in U.S. To Consumers Rises Sharply

Latest Month's Total Is 2d Highest Ever

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI).—U.S. consumer credit, an indicator of public confidence in the economy, expanded by \$2.66 billion in April, the second biggest increase ever, the Federal Reserve Board said today.

The April gain was \$60 million less than the record \$2.72-billion increase in March, but the April level was still an encouraging sign that consumers were confident enough in the performance of the economy to increase their debts by using installment credit.

The central bank said that automobile purchases once again were a major reason for the large jump.

Auto Credit Swells
Automobile credit grew by a seasonally adjusted \$1.17 billion in April, also the second highest level on record. March's \$1.2 billion was the highest ever.

New credit extended for all categories totaled \$18.08 billion, the board said, just slightly below the all-time high of 18.25 billion in March.

Consumers paid off \$15.42 billion in old debts in April, compared with the record \$15.54 billion in March.

The total of outstanding debt was 12.8 per cent above the April, 1976 level, according to the board's statistics.

New High Set
The board said the net expansion of the large "all other" category, which includes most personal cash loans and a wide variety of nonautomotive goods credit, moved up to a new high of \$1.08 billion in April.

Bank-card credit advanced by \$248 million after a rise of \$293 million in March. Home improvement credit made a big gain, growing by 166 million, compared to \$97 million in March.

Economists have said many home buyers are turning to improvements as the price of housing increases.

Mobile home credit grew by \$318 million compared to an increase of \$311 million in March.

Tokyo Stock Exchange Eases Rules on Margins

TOKYO, June 6 (Reuters).—The Tokyo Stock Exchange eased margin requirements over the weekend to encourage the sluggish market.

The margin requirements for all but six stocks, whose margin requirements remained unchanged, were lowered to 40 per cent, including 10 per cent cash, from 50 per cent, including 10 per cent cash.

The six exceptions are Chiyoda Chemical, Jijya Co., Nippon Stainless Steel, Nippon Storage Battery, Mitsumi Electric and Chisan Tokan.

Selling Hits Big Board, Dow Average Drops 9

NEW YORK, June 6 (UPI).—Closed mostly lower today, with the Dow Jones industrial average wiping out Friday's strong gain.

The index was off 9.16 at 903.07 and off 7.55 at 3 o'clock. It climbed 9.08 points Friday.

Declining issues held a small advantage over gainers by about 754 to about 602, with \$20 issues unchanged.

Volume totaled 18.83 million shares compared with 20.33 million shares Friday.

Analysts said selling appeared as the Dow index failed early in the session to back up Friday's advance. They attributed Friday's gain to news that unemployment last month fell to the lowest level in 30 months—and that the May wholesale prices index rose at only a 4.8-per-cent adjusted yearly rate, compared with 12.2-per-cent leaps in the two previous months.

However, government economists said the low rate of gain in wholesale prices last month was too good to last.

Brokers said many investors were also skeptical that Friday's gain was more than a bounce in a depressed market. They said many investors continue to expect further rises in interest rates.

Among the few bright spots, Avis jumped 5 points to 20 1/4 after Norton Simon offered to acquire the 47 per cent of Avis shares controlled by a trustee. Norton Simon eased 1 1/8 to 18 5/8.

Movie-related stocks again were higher as Twentieth Century-Fox rose 1 1/2 to 21 1/8. The stock surrendered some earlier gains after the company cautioned against prematurely estimating the effect of its new film "Star Wars" on earnings. The stock's rise and movement has been ascribed to early box office success of the film which, Fox said, grossed \$3.2 million through June 5.

Other movie stocks also gained. MGM was up 1 1/4 at 23 3/8. General Cinema 1 1/4 at 26 and Columbia Pictures 3/4 at 14.

Among the biggest losers was Tandy, down 4 1/2 at 23 5/8. In spite of a sales gain in May, analysts said the stock apparently suffered from a lower industry forecast of 1977 citizens band radio sales.

Also on the downside were a number of growth stocks which were among the leaders of Friday's technical rally. Xerox fell 1 1/4 to 7 1/8, IBM 1/4 to 250 1/2, Johnson & Johnson 1 1/4 to 66 1/8 and Eastman Kodak 1 3/8 to 58.

Du Pont dropped 2 3/4 to 116 3/4 and General Motors declined 7/8 to 66 1/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed lower in moderate trading. The Amex index eased 0.04 to 113.24.

Brokers Reported In Good Shape

WASHINGTON, June 6 (Reuters).—The financial condition of stockbrokers remains good despite a 15.7-per-cent decline in their brokerage fees since fixed commission rates were ended on May 1, 1975. The Securities and Exchange Commission reported today.

It said New York Stock Exchange member firms had lost \$683 million in revenues because of the end of fixed commission rates.

"The financial condition of broker-dealers in aggregate has actually improved substantially during the 20 months (since fixed rates ended) in spite of the loss commission revenue because trading activity has been very high compared to preceding periods," the SEC said.

Belgium Investment, Firms Cite Rising Costs

U.S. June 6 (AP-DJ).—Investments by foreign firms in Belgium declined in 1976 from 1975 to \$1.65 billion (Belgian franc 96 million) from 10.89 billion francs, statistics released by the Economics Ministry.

The ministry said the decline was due to a slowdown in foreign investment during the two years. Direct investments in 1974 totaled 24.86 billion francs, more than double spent in 1975 and 1976.

Investments by companies in Belgium rose in 1976 to 7.58 billion francs from 5.83 billion francs in 1975. U.S. investments declined sharply to 1.78 billion francs from 2.73 billion francs in 1975.

There also has been a decline in investments by U.S. firms in Belgium. U.S. share in direct investment in Belgium was 50.5 per cent in 1975 and 45.1 per cent in 1976.

Investments by Japanese firms in Belgium also rebounded in 1976 after a decline in 1975.

Investments by Japanese firms in Belgium also rebounded in 1976 after a decline in 1975.

THE WESTON GROUP

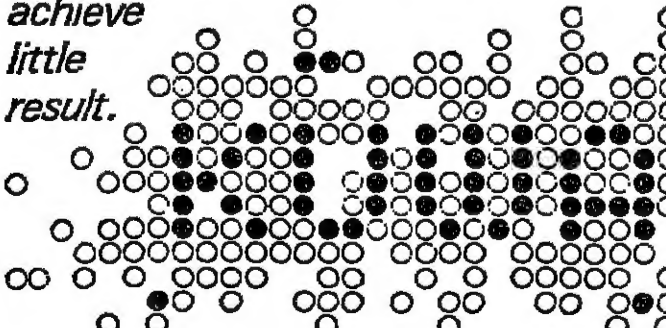
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Quotations in Canadian funds:	High	Low	Last	Change
4750 Abitibi	21.10	21.00	21.00	0.00
4750 Alcan	21.10	21.00	21.00	0.00
4750 Agnico	21.10	21.00	21.00	0.00
4750 Inco	21.10	21.00	21.00	0.00
4750 Noranda	21.10	21.00	21.00	0.00
4750 Placer	21.10	21.00	21.00	0.00
4750 Teck	21.10	21.00	21.00	0.00
4750 Vale	21.10	21.00	21.00	0.00
4750 Xstrata	21.10	21.00	21.00	0.00
4750 Barrick	21.10	21.00	21.00	0.00
4750 Goldcorp	21.10	21.00	21.00	0.00
4750 Newmont	21.10	21.00	21.00	0.00
4750 Silvercorp	21.10	21.00	21.00	0.00
4750 Teck	21.10	21.00	21.00	0.00
4750 Vale	21.10	21.00	21.00	0.00
4750 Xstrata	21.10	21.00	21.00	0.00
4750 Barrick	21.10	21.00	21.00	0.00
4750 Goldcorp	21.10	21.00	21.00	0.00
4750 Newmont	21.10	21.00	21.00	0.00
4750 Silvercorp	21.10	21.00	21.00	0.00

International Stock Indexes

Index	Value	Change
Amsterdam	101.20	+0.10
Brussels	101.20	+0.10
Frankfurt	101.20	+0.10
London	101.20	+0.10
Paris	101.20	+0.10
Tokyo	101.20	+0.10
Zurich	101.20	+0.10

Tokyo Exchange

Index	Value	Change
Asahi	101.20	+0.10
Yamanote	101.20	+0.10
Yamanote	101.20	+0.10
Yamanote	101.20	+0.10
Yamanote	101.20	+0.10
Yamanote	101.20	+0.10
Yamanote	101.20	+0.10
Yamanote	101.20	+0.10

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IFI INTERNATIONAL

Société Anonyme

Siege social: Luxembourg, 2 Boulevard Royal.

R.C. Luxembourg: B-6734

Notice to shareholders is hereby given that for the financial year ended December 31st, 1976, a net dividend amounting to U.S. \$0.80 per share of U.S. \$1.00 - nominal each will be paid on June 7th, 1977, against surrender of coupon No. 5.

The Principal Paying Agent:

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG.

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20 Quai du Général Guisan

ZURICH: 17 Rue du Mont-Blanc

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ASPREE & CO.

New Bond Street

GARRARD & CO. Ltd

112 Regent Street

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FRED

6 Rue Royale

ROME: BEDETTI

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Indemans Pignet

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 6, 1977

Index	Value	Change
3000	101.20	+0.10
3000	101.20	+0.10
3000	101.20	+0.10
3000	101.20	+0.10
3000	101.20	+0.10
3000	101.20	+0.10
3000	101.20	+0.10
3000	101.20	+0.10

European Gold Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

Brussels

Frankfurt

Zurich

Paris

London

Geneva

Basel

Vienna

Bombay

Calcutta

Rangoon

Singapore

Manila

Cebu

Batavia

Samarang

Surabaya

Yogyakarta

Bandung

Medan

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Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds:

Index	Value	Change
3000	101.20	+0.10
3000	101.20	+0.10
3000	101.20	+0.10
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3000	101.20	+0.10

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

(All time closing prices)

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 6

(Continued from Page 5)

Index	Value	Change
3000	101.20	+0.10
3000	101.20	+0.10
3000	101.20	+0.10
3000	101.20	+0.10
3000	101.20	+0.10
3000	101.20	+0.10
3000	101.20	+0.10
3000	101.20	+0.10

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

(All time closing prices)

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 6

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Stocks and Divs	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581
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CITY	W	F	W	CITY	W	F
ALGATE	26	61	Cloudy	MADRID	27	81
AMSTERDAM	28	55	Showers	MIAMI	27	81
ANKARA	18	61	Showers	MILAN	21	78
ATHENS	22	72	Cloudy	MONTREAL	16	87
BELGRADE	22	72	Variable	MOSCOW	19	89
BELGRADE	24	75	Cloudy	MUNICH	18	85
BERLIN	16	61	Cloudy	NEW YORK	14	64
BRUSSELS	16	87	Cloudy	NICE	21	78
BUCHAREST	22	72	Cloudy	OSAKA	21	78
UDAYEST	22	72	Cloudy	PARIS	16	61
CASABLANCA	28	68	Clear	PRAGUE	12	54
COFENHAGEN	14	74	Cloudy	REIMS	16	61
COSTA DEL SOL	25	85	Clear	SOFIA	21	63
DUBLIN	13	85	Showers	STOCKHOLM	15	59
DUNBURG	7	46	Showers	TEHRAN	23	95
FLORENCE	13	85	Cloudy	TOKYO	21	78
FRANKFURT	15	85	Showers	TUNIS	23	72
GENEVA	15	89	Showers	VIENTIANE	18	64
MELBOLN	18	63	Variable	WARSAW	16	64
NEW YORK	22	72	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	16	85
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Clear	WUJING	16	57
LISBON	22	72	Clear			
LONDON	15	85	Showers			
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GAT, others at 1200 GAT.)

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue price. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the U.S. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:		Other Funds
(d) Baerbond	SF357 70	

(d) Cobarr.	SP2126	(w) Alexander Fund.	SP2129
(e) Suckert.	SP2127	(w) Empire Ind. Fund.	SP2130
(f) Suckert.	SP2128	(w) Australian Select Fd.	SP2131
FRANQUE DE VON KERNST & COE:			
(w) C&F Fund.	SP2130	(d) Capital Rentiers.	LF2122
(w) C&F Ind. Fund.	SP2131	(d) Glaxid Fund.	SP2129
(w) C&F Ind. Fund.	SP2132	(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	SP2134
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:			
(w) Capital Int'l.	SP1502	(w) Convert. Fd. 3% Orits	SP1449
(w) Capital Italia S.A.	SP1503	(w) Convert. Bond S&P 4%	SP1450
CREDIT SUISSE:			
(d) Actions Suisse.	SP2146	(w) D.O.C. Fund (ex-div.)	SP2146
(d) Actions Suisse.	SP2147	(w) Drayton Fund Int'l.	SP1839
(d) C.S. Fonds-Vor.	SP2148	(w) European Obligations	LF2140
(d) C.S. Fonds-Vor.	SP2149	(w) European Obligations	SP2141
(d) Energie-Vor.	SP2150	(d) First Nat'l City Fund.	SP2139
(d) Energie-Vor.	SP2151	(w) First Nat'l City Fund.	SP2140
(d) Europe-Vor.	SP2152	(d) Formosa Selection Fd.	SP2137
		(d) Fonditalia	SP2138
		(w) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	SP2142
		(w) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	SP2143
		(w) German Australia	AUS256
FOIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:			
(d) Congesta.	DM2550	(w) Gaussian Gt. Fd. Int'l.	SP1782
(d) Int'l Reinforced.	DM2551	(w) Hausmann/Meldez N.Y.	SP1783
		(w) K.O.T.I. Robot.	SP2136
FIDELITY (BERMUDA):			
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets.	SP1772	(w) International S.F.	SP1773
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets.	SP1773	(w) International S.F.	SP1774
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund.	SP1774	(w) International S.F.	SP1775
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund.	SP1775	(w) Int'l Securities Fund.	SP1776
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund.	SP1776	(w) Int'l Securities Fund.	SP1777
(w) Fidelity World Fd.	SP1777	(w) Int'l Securities Fund.	SP1778
		(w) International S.F. Fund.	SP1779
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SECOND BOOK OF KINGS... CHAPTER NINE.

JEZEBEL IS SITTING THERE LOOKING OUT OF THE WINDOW, SEE...

BEFORE SHE CAN DO ANYTHING, THREE MEN PICK HER UP AND THROW HER OUT THE WINDOW!

SOUNDS LIKE A GREAT TV SERIES

E. EPSTEIN

MAY A CRICKET TAKE UP RESIDENCE IN YOUR DOCTOR'S STETHOSCOPE JUST BEFORE YOUR ANNUAL CHECK-UP.

MAY AN OVERZEALOUS SIDING SALESMAN SCOTCHTAPE 5000 WOODPECKERS TO YOUR HOUSE.

THE CURSE EXCHANGE

THE CURSE EXCHANGE

THE CURSE EXCHANGE

GEE, THAT GAME LASTED A LOT LATER THAN I THOUGHT.

OH, NO—THERE'S A LIGHT ON IN THE BEDROOM—I'M IN BIG TROUBLE!

I'M LUCKY TO HAVE A WIFE WHO DOESN'T HASSLE ME WHEN I GET IN A LITTLE LATE.

Z

YOUNG

GARY LARSON

OH, JUST GO TO EDNA...

WE GOT AS FAR AS AGREEIN' NEVER TO ARGUE OVER TRIFLES...

BUT NOW WE ARGUE OVER WHETHER IT'S A TRIFLE OR NOT

SHOOKER! ISN'T A TRIFLE!

AH, SHADDUP!!

THINK ABOUT IT, PAUL! THE BOARD WANTS YOUR ANSWER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS!

GOOD NIGHT, VARGO!

GOING TO DO, MR. BELMONT?

NOT GOING BACK TO THE ORGANIZATION, JAKE!

I'M TELLING YOU BECAUSE THEY WON'T TREAT KINDLY TO MY DECISION! YOU'RE FREE TO GO TO THEM!

WE ALSO LEGALLY DEMAND ONE TELEPHONE CALL!

PATROL CAR...

FOR THE MARKUM BRIDGE...

DESMOND DELAYS THE HILAKERS' RELEASE.

MUST STOP HIM NOW!

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WONIG

WONIG

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PYJUM

MARPHE

FORTYS

WHAT IT MIGHT BE FOR THE PITCHER TURNED CROOK.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Find answers here

Print answer here:

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--

 (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbies: **SKULL MACAW AROUND FAMOUS**
Answer: What the smart-aleck medical student said when asked what the "blood count" was—
"DRACULA"

NABOKOV

His Life in Part

By Andrew Field. Viking. Illustrated. 285 pp.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Hau

There is, in Andrew Field's "Nabokov: His Life in Part," a fair amount of really rather tedious talk about the difficulty of truly knowing a person or a poet or, particularly, the character of a writer whose "truth" lives in the work of his imagination. To illustrate this obvious point, Field avers that "I possess only one fragment of pure Nabokov, half a sentence to be precise." He then proceeds to recite an anecdote whose only real significance is that he once beheld Nabokov talking to his wife during a moment when he didn't realize that Field was still present in the Nabokovs' hotel room. (Nabokov had gone to dress for dinner and returned under the impression that his guest had taken his leave.) So what? (I hear you say.) Respond that the moment was not in fact "pure Nabokov," because the writer was then wearing the mask however thin it may have been, that a person puts on even in the presence of someone he loves and trusts. Strictly speaking, no one can ever completely know another—time or person: that is, without saying, "So what?"—why bother to make such a precious issue of the matter?

Still, one has to allow for the problem that in writing "Nabokov: His Life in Part"—to go along with his "Nabokov: His Life in Art" and "Nabokov: A Bibliography"—Field was dealing with a subject who is still very much alive and opposed to biographies, or "psychobiographies," as he has called them. Moreover, that paid Nabokov the courtesy of knifing his subject's skepticism into his text. ("Yes, you wrote me the title of your book 'What was it?' the book begins. To which the biographer replies, 'You don't like it, do you?' A long silence (followed) of the sort that I associate with childhood visits to older or more distant relatives, when, seated on unspatial and almost desiccated upholstery, one is surprised by awkward questions and answers to have gone unheeded.") So a certain amount of polite shadow-boxing was probably called for in the study.

Putting all that aside, however, Field has written a useful and even entertaining life of the master who may now safely be described as the Western world's foremost writer—the ultimate embodiment of such a judgment being that he has been awarded a Nobel Prize). To understand the origins and genealogy of the Nabokov family and its precise position as an affluent member of the Russian lower nobility; to have impressed upon us just what important figures Nabokov's father and grandfather were in the liberal Kadet movement that was then named by the Bolshevik Revolution; to learn in detail of Nabokov's activities and associations during the Berlin and Paris phases of his life as an émigré (1919-1940)—all this will doubtless prove illuminating to Nabokov scholars, to students of the process by which experience is turned into art, and to just plain fans who

hunger to learn as
they can about the

Of Interest at the time of Nabokov's life is the title of his book—hope or foreboding?—an anthology of Russian poets (the title translates as "talk of such a prodigious way of kidding him"). Evseevna, who does not like Nabokov or his wasting time on relatively trivial matters, has a sequel to his memoirs, "Memory": his more detailed correspondence with Wilson, which Field calls "the most protracted and voluminous into which Nabokov perhaps Wilson, too, knows) has ever been known." Nabokov was perhaps most to be admired to all, that he delivered at Cornell

An And considering that "a serious bugaboo" added by good a...
the...
taining...
consider it amusing...
in New Y...
1940, Neborov, the...
any sign among t...
grets, was offered a...
ple delivery boy f...
bookstore; or that...
tour in 1942 he wa...
by a St Paul Minn...
...
Shalin (a year earl...
president of Wellesl...
ed him to leave the...
because of his leg...
fil remains about S...
Asia); or that after...
Press edition of "Lo...
prepared in 1966, the...
ministers received...
letter of complaint...
concerned," Faint...
youngsters, we have fi...
taught by Nohara wh...
would be in fact tea...
girl who consulted h...
vase conference or r...
after dark on the

But what is probably about 'Nabokov in Part' is the soft it presents of its doubt, in self-defense over-inquisitive public has lately rather of the image of his son. But here we see a always stood up when life played down others, but simply amused resignation joke was on him. No makes any different estimate estimation of that is beside the phies are about people is a Nabokov we can admire.

Christopher Lehman
a book reviewer for
The New York Times

MADRID, June 6 (AP)—The caves of Altamira, with some of the finest wall paintings, will be closed to the public July 5 because of tourism officials' fears that the caves' climate will be damaged by the influx of visitors. They said the tourists will be limited to 150 a day pending the installation of special equipment to keep the temperature and humidity at a constant level.

The caves were closed after officials discovered that changes in temperature and humidity generated by visitors a day were causing damage to the paintings.

By Alon:

An experienced kibitzer can often judge the level of expertise of the player he is watching. Sometimes one deal will suffice. For example, on the diagrammed deal, South's procedure will permit our expert to judge whether he is watching a potential champion or a quick loser.

The first thing to note from our kibitzing chair is that North-South are employing the weak no-trump rather than the standard strong variety. This does not prove anything, although it suggests that the players are eager young ligers rather than dignified old Boms.

West leads the heart three against three no-trump, and we note with approval that South reaches for the opponents' convention cards, and satisfies himself that the lead is standard. Rather than lead fourth-best, some experts lead low to indicate positive interest in the suit.

If South ducks two rounds of hearts, he has failed to draw the inference that the hearts are split four-four, and he has given the defense the chance to shift to clubs effectively before diamonds are developed.

If South wins the first trick, we watch his next move. If he immediately finesesses the diamond queen, we decide that he is a beginner who made the right play at trick one by accident. If he leads to the diamond ace and returns to his hand to make a second diamond lead, he is some-

what more thoughtful
probably not going to
has allowed for a sin
on his right

But if he leads to queen and leads a 10 he is an expert and m to win. He has p finesse of the diamon the second round of t he has given East a chance to do the wro the cards lie.

Many East players vously climb up with giving South his cont even thinks about f king he will give the cluc he needs.

If East plays the 1
pause, South will go
East may be the one w
to win

NORTH
 ♠ Q65
 ♥ 64
 ♦ A Q65

WEST
♠ 83
♥ Q1083
♦ J98
♣ Q652

SOUTH
♠ AKJ10
♥ A52
♦ 742
♣ 187

Both sides were vulnerable:

East	South	West
Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart three

Approach 4 National League Clubs

Is Trying to Trade Seaver

have Anderson
 ASK June 6 (NYT)—
 no consider a Hall of
 a baseball treasure,
 the New York Mets
 Seaver would be un-
 But to those in the
 office, it's merely un-
 Or at least typical of
 ve thinking.
 Tom Seaver has lost
 mes, 110, of any pitch-
 history. He also has
 the most runs, the
 and the most walks.
 been the most vocal
 rate appraisal of M.
 nt's pompous planta-
 phy.
 ear-old right-hander's
 s, his 247 career ear-
 age (the lowest of any
 more than 2,000 ma-
 nagers) and his three
 Awards apparently no
 nence those who oper-
 nchise.

Teams on List
 he Mets, as the June
 deadline approaches,
 to the Cincinnati
 Los Angeles Dodgers,
 Philadelphia Phillies and
 the Pirates—the only
 er would consider

wn," Seaver says. "I
 anything is going to
 go down, I don't want
 happen. I'm getting
 at things are going
 now that Joe Torre is
 r. I hope so. I don't
 re."

on't leave without his
 nder baseball law, he
 it, as a 10-year major
 veto a trade. That's
 his had to ask him
 s he would consider
 re they started shop-

ers presumably could
 ined on him now, his
 is restricted to Na-
 ue teams.

at Appraisal
 Grant was quoted as
 1 that Seaver "has
 is market." If no
 se for Seaver, then
 id blame himself, not

natman of the Mets
 created the hassle
 by humiliating him
 ract negotiations early
 Contract disputes are
 But on most other
 front office is wise
 to insult the player

yer," a rival general
 as said, "has to know
 ed." After their
 in Grant, both Seaver

ar Is First
te Trotting

OLM, June 6 (AP)—
 rope's top trotter this
 French driver Leopold
 is second straight vic-
 e in the \$93,000 Elite
 harness race at Sol-
 day.
 he did in this race last
 d Dimitria, Verokken
 seven-year-old stallion,
 the last yard of the

er, a Swedish-owned,
 horse trained and
 Soren Nordin, had to
 second in the photo-
 r leading from the

a wonderful victory,
 the greatest horse I
 Verokken said.
 yesterday was a slow
 Seaxer, which earned
 I now has won more
 00 this year.
 s.s. Dauga, another
 ed horse, with Michel-
 uegon in the sulky.

Bars Hurdler
oreign Meets

L, June 6 (Reuters)—
 world-class hurdler,
 Bus, will not be al-
 travel abroad, it was
 Kampala today.
 etary of the Uganda
 Athletic Association,
 bungas, said: "We were
 rangements with the
 to clear travel docu-
 ments. Bus's intended
 eas, but under pres-
 es it is not possible
 leave." He declined to



Tom Seaver

and Dave Kingman have felt un-
 appreciated.
 "It's like," Seaver has said, "the
 front office is rooting for you to
 have a bad year."

A Broker Should Know
 The irony is that whenever
 Grant knocks Seaver, the chair-
 man is cheapening the value of
 the player he now hopes to trade.
 As a Wall Street broker, he surely
 must not knock a stock he is
 trying to sell. But unless Grant
 and the Mets general manager,
 Joe McDonald, negotiate a trade
 for players comparable to Seaver's
 level of excellence, the front of-
 fice will have proved what the
 Mets' loyalists suspect—that it is
 incompetent.

No matter what Grant professes,
 there is a market for Seaver
 among the four chosen teams.
 "We've given the Mets a general
 offer for Seaver," says Paul
 Owens, the Phillies' vice-presi-
 dent of player personnel. "It's
 a combination of players on our

club and prospects now in the
 minors. Some people think the
 Mets would not want to trade
 Tom within the Eastern Divi-
 sion, but I didn't get that impres-
 sion when I talked to Joe Mc-
 Donald. I'm sure we'll do
 some more talking."

Harding Peterson, the Pirates' vice-president of player personnel, also acknowledged having made an offer. "Now that Tom Seaver has said he has an interest in the Pirates, then we would have to have an interest in him," Peterson says. "But being realistic, it might be next to impossible to satisfy the Mets. They would want a pretty good pitcher and a pretty good long-ball hitter."

Caution on the Coast
 Al Campanis, the Dodgers' vice-president of player personnel, sounded cautious with his team in command of the National League's Western Division.

"We've had conversations with Joe McDonald," says Campanis, "and we'd like to have Tom Seaver, but I would hesitate to break up my club to get him. I've got to listen to what the Mets might want, but I don't know if I could afford the tariff."

Part of the tariff might be Seaver's demand for a new multi-million-dollar contract.
 "We would not negotiate with anybody," Campanis says. "That opens up a can of worms."
 "Renegotiating would be all right with us," Owens says. "It's common sense on his part."

An Ace Is Needed
 The Reds, hoping to become the first National League team to win three consecutive World Series, desperately need an ace pitcher in their drive to overtake the Dodgers in their division.
 "It's my opinion that it's definitely happening," Bob Briner, executive director of the Association of Tennis Professionals, said. "It is one of the most aggravating problems we have, from the standpoint of the ATP, the Grand Prix, and the Pro Council."

Briner is a member of the Men's International Professional Tennis Council, a tripartite board made up of three representatives each of players, tournaments and



COLLISION COURSE—A three-sulky collision at the harness track in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., sends horses and jockeys flying. Neither man nor beast was injured.

Tennis Officials Checking on Outlawed Fees

By Barry Lorge

PARIS, June 6 (WP)—Tennis officials say they suspect some top players have been receiving "appearance fees"—under-the-table guarantees—for their participation in tournaments, in violation of Grand Prix rules.

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IRS Probe Reported

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Service has begun an investigation of amateur athletes that could destroy the eligibility of many to compete in the Olympics, Time magazine reported yesterday.

The IRS, according to Time, is trying to learn whether amateur athletes accepted under-the-table payoffs to support themselves and then failed to report the income to tax authorities.

One of the first targets of the IRS probe is Dwight Stones, the world record-holder in the high jump, the magazine said. It quoted Stones as denying any wrongdoing, saying, "They're just after me because I've been in the papers more than anybody else."

The investigation is expected to spread to other world-class U.S. track and field stars, the magazine said.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
 Eastern Division
 Baltimore 28 22 460
 New York 28 22 458
 Boston 27 23 455
 Milwaukee 26 24 451
 Cleveland 25 25 447
 Detroit 24 26 440

Western Division
 Minnesota 31 20 481
 Chicago 30 21 477
 St. Louis 29 22 473
 California 28 23 468
 Kansas City 27 24 464
 Seattle 26 25 459

Sunday's Results
 New York 5, Chicago 4
 Boston 5, Minnesota 3
 Kansas City 4, Baltimore 3
 Toronto 4, Oakland 3
 Seattle 4, Cleveland 3
 Texas 4, Milwaukee 3
 California 4, Detroit 3

Monday's Games
 Cleveland at Oakland, 7 p.m.
 New York at Texas, 7 p.m.
 Boston at Kansas City, 7 p.m.
 Chicago at Milwaukee, 7 p.m.
 Baltimore at Milwaukee, 8 p.m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
 Eastern Division
 Philadelphia 32 10 501
 New York 30 12 498
 Pittsburgh 29 13 494
 Cincinnati 28 14 490
 St. Louis 27 15 486
 Milwaukee 26 16 482
 Montreal 25 17 478
 New York 24 18 474

Western Division
 Los Angeles 36 16 492
 Cincinnati 35 17 488
 San Diego 34 18 484
 Houston 33 19 480
 San Francisco 32 20 476
 San Francisco 31 21 472
 Atlanta 30 22 468

Sunday's Results
 Montreal 7, St. Louis 5
 New York 6, Philadelphia 3
 New York 5, Philadelphia 3
 San Francisco 10, Atlanta 5
 Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 4
 Los Angeles 4, San Diego 2

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 Los Angeles at Chicago, 7 p.m.
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 Cincinnati at New York, 7 p.m.
 Houston at Philadelphia, 7 p.m.
 San Francisco at Philadelphia, 7 p.m.
 San Diego at St. Louis, 7 p.m.

Phillies Drop a Doubleheader to the Mets, 6-5 and 3-2

NEW YORK, June 6 (UPI)—Dave Kingman's three-run homer in the fourth inning of the nightcap yesterday led the New York Mets to a 3-2 triumph over the Philadelphia Phillies and a sweep of their doubleheader.

John Milner scored on a wild pitch by reliever Tom Underwood with one out in the 10th inning to give the Mets a 6-5 triumph in the opener. The Mets have now won six of seven games since Joe Torre took over as manager.

Dodgers 4, Padres 2

At Los Angeles, Davey Lopes hit a two-run homer and Doug Rau recorded his sixth victory as Los Angeles defeated San Diego, 4-2. The Dodgers collected only four hits.

Pirates 5, Cubs 4

At Pittsburgh, Bill Robinson hit a two-run homer and Willie Stargell doubled home two runs to lead Pittsburgh to a 5-4 victory over Chicago in a game that was halted three times by rain for a total of 3 hours and 51 minutes. The triumph reduced the Cubs first-place lead to a half game over the Pirates in the National League's Eastern Division.

Mariners 6, Indians 1

In the American League, at Seattle, rookie Rupert Jones hit his 10th home run and a pair of singles to drive in three runs and spark a 6-1 victory by Seattle over Cleveland. John Montague was

the winning pitcher and Jim Babbitt took the loss.

Blue Jays 7, A's 3

At Oakland, Otto Velez hit a pair of home runs and Doug Ault and John Scott also homered to help rookie Jerry Garvin to his

seventh victory and lead Toronto to a 7-3 triumph over Vida Blue and Oakland.

Angels 5, Tigers 1

At Anaheim, Calif., southpaw Frank Tanana scattered eight hits to become the first nine-

game winner in the major leagues as California beat Detroit, 5-1. Tanana was not overpowering, fanning four and walking two in improving his record to 9-2. His two losses came in games in which the Angels were shut out.

Rangers 7, Brewers 6

At Arlington, Texas, Tom Griffee hit a second-inning homer and a single in a three-run rally in the fifth to lead Texas to a 7-6 victory over Milwaukee. Gaylord Perry hurled 5 1/3 innings to gain the victory.

Packers' Financial Statement
Reveals Business Is Down

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, June 6 (NYT)—When Billy Sullivan acquired financial control of the New England Patriots last year, the franchise became a private one with no need to divulge its operations as in the years when the stock was widely held. That change leaves the Green Bay Packers as the only one of the National Football League's 28 teams making an annual income statement. This condition is peculiar to the Packers under their nonprofit ownership by several hundred hometown citizens.

So the Packers' annual report remains an insight into the counting house of one pro team in this time of change within the sport. The 1976 season was not so good for the Pack as net income dropped 42 per cent from a healthy profit of \$784,850 in 1975 to \$465,987 last year.

Those numbers were based on total receipts of \$6.3 million in 1975 and \$6.1 million last year, which means this "business" turned a 12-per-cent profit in 1975 and 7 per cent last year.

Make Profits, Not Love
 These figures would seem to contradict a commonly held viewpoint of NFL management that the operation of a football team is more a matter of love than a matter of profit.

Why did the Pack's profits drop so abruptly last year? The reasons were four: a drop in income from out-of-town games; a reduction in television revenue because the network's total revenue had to be split 28 ways with the addition of the two expansion teams, Seattle and Tampa Bay; an adverse decision from the Internal Revenue Service concerning

some earlier write-offs on stadium improvements, and an increase in player salaries.

The 1976 payroll, for about 45 players, was \$250,000 more than the year before.

The Packers sell out all their home games, so their income varies from year to year according to the schedule of road and preseason games. "Where we play and who we play make a great deal of difference in income," said Fred Townbridge sr., the treasurer. "We had a good schedule in 1975 and did not in 1976, and frankly won't in 1977."

By their constitution, the Packers pay no dividends. So the profit accumulated every year is spent in capital improvements or left to accumulate. The total stockholders' equity now stands at \$9 million, a tidy nest egg that will sustain the club during Bart Starr's rebuilding campaign.

The owners will assemble in New York for their annual spring meeting, beginning June 14. Two items on the agenda are key ones. The first is a proposed rule change that would open up the offense considerably.

The second is a continuation of discussions about a compensation plan for teams that lost players who became free agents during the period from 1974 to 1976 when the old Rozelle Rule did not apply.

The proposed rule change would eliminate the defensive linemen's head slap on the offensive blocker. In the opinion of many, the head slap, the heavy clap of the hand on the foe's helmet first perfected by Deacon Jones, is an unfair advantage for the defense.

club and prospects now in the minors. Some people think the Mets would not want to trade Tom within the Eastern Division, but I didn't get that impression when I talked to Joe McDonald. I'm sure we'll do some more talking."

Harding Peterson, the Pirates' vice-president of player personnel, also acknowledged having made an offer. "Now that Tom Seaver has said he has an interest in the Pirates, then we would have to have an interest in him," Peterson says. "But being realistic, it might be next to impossible to satisfy the Mets. They would want a pretty good pitcher and a pretty good long-ball hitter."

Caution on the Coast
 Al Campanis, the Dodgers' vice-president of player personnel, sounded cautious with his team in command of the National League's Western Division.

"We've had conversations with Joe McDonald," says Campanis, "and we'd like to have Tom Seaver, but I would hesitate to break up my club to get him. I've got to listen to what the Mets might want, but I don't know if I could afford the tariff."

Part of the tariff might be Seaver's demand for a new multi-million-dollar contract.
 "We would not negotiate with anybody," Campanis says. "That opens up a can of worms."
 "Renegotiating would be all right with us," Owens says. "It's common sense on his part."

An Ace Is Needed
 The Reds, hoping to become the first National League team to win three consecutive World Series, desperately need an ace pitcher in their drive to overtake the Dodgers in their division.
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Baseball's Millionaires

The following table, to be published weekly, shows how baseball's major free agents are doing this season with their new clubs. The salaries are for varying lengths of contracts and the figures are not official but are those reported at the time of signing.

PITCHERS									
Player	Club	Salary	W	L	Saves	ERA	H	RE	SO
Jim Hunter	Yankees	3.75 mil	1	2	—	5.84	29	8	11
Wayne Garland	Indians	2.18 mil	2	5	—	5.53	69	17	20
Don Gullett	Yankees	1.90 mil	3	2	—	4.56	51	27	34
Rollie Fingers	Padres	1.66 mil	3	1	23	1.61	49	12	36
Bill Campbell	Red Sox	1.05 mil	4	3	9	3.29	33	16	35
Doyle Alexander	Rangers	\$95,000	6	2	—	3.48	63	24	23

HITTERS									
Player	Club	Salary	Av.	AB	R	H	HR	RE	RI
Reggie Jackson	Yankees	2.90 mil	253	162	30	41	8	24	
Joe Rudi	Angels	2.09 mil	259	174	35	45	9	42	
Gary Matthews	Braves	1.87 mil	235	149	28	44	7	28	
Gene Tenace	Padres	1.80 mil	217	155	23	38	4	28	
Don Baylor	Angels	1.59 mil	311	161	30	54	7	20	
Dave Cash	Expos	1.55 mil	372	206	30	56	0	13	
Bobby Grich	Angels	1.55 mil	243	169	20	41	6	23	
Sal Bando	Brewers	1.41 mil	251	183	24	45	6	25	
Bert Campaneris	Rangers	1.01 mil	290	182	22	53	1	11	



McNelly, Richmond News Leader.

Center and Symbol
Blazers' NBA Victory
Is a Tribute to Walton

By Ted Green

PORTLAND, Ore., June 6—When Bill Walton ripped off his jersey, rolled it into a wet ball and flung it far into the stands yesterday, he was saying farewell to frustration in pro basketball.

Now the injuries, the criticism, the controversy over his life-style and politics were all behind him. In their place, after his third season in the league, was the euphoria of winning and everything that went with it: Champagne, a new car and what he really wanted all along, a championship trophy.

The team Walton led and finally came to symbolize—the young, unselfish Portland Trail Blazers—had just won the National Basketball Association title by defeating the Philadelphia 76ers, 103-101, in the most exciting and maybe revealing game of a six-game final playoff series.

Looking for Erving
 It ended with Walton and teammate Maurice Lucas joyfully embracing and then searching for Philadelphia's \$3 million-and-worth-every-penny-of-it forward, Julius Erving, among the fans who stormed the Memorial Coliseum court to celebrate a victory that Walton delivered with the kind of play that has made him what many people thought he would be when he left UCLA in 1974: the best all-around center in the world.

"Winning the NCAA was nice,"

Walton said, "but this is nicer. This championship involved all the best players in the country, which is what the NBA is. And there are a number of them on the 76ers."

Car Is the Prize
 Told that he had won a new car as the series' most valuable player, Walton said, perhaps jokingly, that he would believe it when he saw it. Then again, he could always ask for 13 sets of keys, because the victory yesterday, like almost all Trail Blazers victories, was what Walton would call a team thing.

That was Portland's style from the start of the year, after six long, losing seasons. The Trail Blazers became only the second club in NBA history to win the championship in its first playoff appearance and the second to bounce all the way back from a 3-0 deficit in the finals.

The 76ers won the first two games in Philadelphia, thanks, in part, to Portland's nine-day lay-off. Then the Blazers—an entertaining, egotistical, enigmatic bunch of millionaires—were beaten four straight (three soundly and yesterday just barely) because they have a team of stars (real and imagined) who disdain discipline and defense and who, in the finals, got a whole lot of magic from Erving and a whole lot of misery from most everyone else.

Los Angeles Times.

